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[SIXPENCE.]

## YOUNG ENGLAND.

Young England! How many a staid and thorough-going reader will start at the word! How many a sincere and hard-thinking country politician will muse inquiringly over the mystic definition! How many a cheerful-hearted and bluff creature of stolid independence, who never has cared, and never can care, for any country but *Old England*, will marvel innocently of the whereabouts of the *new*; wonder where Young England *can* be; what Young England *is*. Thousands and thousands of persons, moreover, of good ordinary reading and intelligence—educated families—communities, mercantile and agricultural—familiar congregations of men in daily companionship and intercourse—in short, half the living and bustling world in this country know nothing of Young England yet. Her ground is to them a *terra incognita*—her people, a race of strangers—her religion—her politics—her manners—but of these anon. But “Young England” is a term which, although it has not reached the uttermost corners of the kingdom, and passed fairly into the mouths of the million, has, nevertheless, been loud upon the lips of many, and, in circles, political and diplomatic—in cities, metropolitan and provincial—in Parliament, ministerial and opposition—in the press, party-armed or independent—has gathered an incipient renown—has created some noise and more speculation, and as a catchword and a novelty has gone soundingly into the social ear. Its principles, too, have taken root in many minds, and in some instances the front and bearing of its living types and founders have commanded an extensive and deserved admiration.

Now, we shall endeavour to discourse such general information about this “Young England” as may give the reader an unprejudiced instruction of its nature, and how far it has been developed in Old England up to the present time.

It will have been remarked by all wanderers in the path of history, and especially by all watchers of the progress of modern countries, that tendencies to change produce new and distinct classes among a people—classes which have often been the forerunners and often the fruits of revolutions. This fact has been peculiarly observable since the fearful French Revolution which preceded the last—and more so since the last itself—the short, stern, decisive July struggle. In the political strifes of Ireland the nomenclatures of new orders have rather succeeded each other than become simultaneous: your Ribbonmen have followed your Whiteboys, your Repealers your Precursors; and so forth. In Spain the presence of perpetual discord has kept many sections of the people with conflicting ambitions and various distinctive names; in England your parties had hitherto been two opposing ones only—such as your Cavalier and Roundhead—your Whig and Tory, until the first French Revolution gave birth to Radicals, and the last to Chartists, and a sort of blending of more moderate politicians to Conservatives; so that we have now our fair share of popular definitions and divisions. But still neither England nor Ireland nor Spain can pretend to anything like the number of divided bodies which, with distinct principles, leaders, aims, dress, manners, and representatives, form in France, or rather in Paris, an *olla podrida* of constituencies, all mixed up together, but all equally ambitious of shining apart. Of all these, not the least remarkable from political opinions, social predilections, and personal peculiarity, was that division of the community which called itself, and was called by all the others, *La Jeune France*—“Young France.” The term “Young” we presume to have been adopted, because the party assumed a doctrine of national regeneration, the principle of a rejuvenating philosophy, the idea of an ancient people fresh clothed by civilization with the green leaves and bright armour of youth. You knew Young France in the senate by its mode of talking theory; in the *café* by its freedom of diction; and everywhere by its dress.

You will sometimes see in the advertisements of printsellers some new effort of the same artist's imagination, following one which his genius has already stamped with popularity, with the words added, “painted as a companion picture to the above.” Now, a “Young England” has sprung up in “Old England,” but not as a companion picture to the “Young France” of “Old France.” No, its principles are dissimilar; and although its name is borrowed (the sect was christened by Joseph Hume, who is a far better hand at borrowing than inventing anything), and it is said to have adopted white cravats and waistcoats as the costume symbols of its order; yet in all it abides by, and in all it would achieve, it is directly opposed in its nature to “*La Jeune France*.” Nevertheless it is as much, perhaps, the offspring of a changing condition of society as was Young France itself, although no symbol of a coming, or off-branch of a past revolution.

Let us attempt to describe, with our wonted impartiality, this “Young England”—and perhaps it will be as well to typify it inferentially—by its leaders. These, then, appear to consist of a few members of the Commons House of Parliament, arrived, as it would seem, at years of pretty sound discretion, although not yet silvered with the snow or the wisdom of years; who, although arrayed principally in the ministerial ranks, have thought proper to throw off the

trammels of party, and, in an unchecked, spirited, and manly tone of independence, to give vent to their honest feelings and convictions upon the condition of the empire, without asking any other leave than the permission given them by their own conscience to say or do whatever they believe to be instrumental to their country's good. They acknowledge the general principles of the side with whom they sit, but they will not pledge themselves to party dictation or to individual acts; nay, they will criticise their own leader, and blame him for doing nothing, or too little, or too much, as their convictions flash, in the belief that so to do is not only one of the privileges, but one of the duties of free Parliamentary representation. They think, too, that they violate no proprieties by occasionally propounding some measure of their own to stem the cruelties of political economy, to promote the growth of charity and religious feeling, and to alleviate the condition of the poor.

In all this they are right—manifestly, constitutionally, excellently right—and their agitation in the Legislature is so good in purpose, that, save when it should tend to clog the wheels of government, it must be good in effect. They have their failings, too,

which we shall not be chary to mention; the principal of which is, that they have no design in common, no general plan, but that they act nearly as independently of each other as they do of their political chiefs. Sir Robert Peel, however—we think, somewhat improperly—regards them as refractory members—propounds the silly principle that those who are not with him are against him—says he does not want them, and tells them, to use the words of Mr. Baillie Cochrane, “*Non tali auxilio—walk over to the other side.*” If this is to be right when they are wrong, most assuredly it is to be wrong when they are right; and as for the most part they adhere to his general principles—and are young, vigorous, enthusiastic, and sincere, notwithstanding their independence—they are of an order to propitiate and to respect. In a manly way, too, they will work more national good than the followers of any party who vote at command, and in the Legislature are both silent and blind. The present representatives of “Young England,” acting, as we have said, individually, and not in concert, but falling within the definition which the public has chosen to accept, are as follow:—Lord John Manners,



PRIZE CATTLE, EXHIBITED AT THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S GRAND SHOW AT DUNDEE.—See next page.

1. Kyloe. 2. Angus Cow. 3. Galloway Ox. 4. Ayrshire Cow. 5. Ayrshire Bull. 6. Shetland Bull. 7. Argyll Ox.



Mr. Smythe, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Peter Borthwick, and Captain Rous; the two latter, perhaps, hardly belong to the order; but Mr. Borthwick is trying the experiment of an association with the name; and the free, sailor-like frankness of Capt. Rous has prompted him to speak his mind with just the sort of manly independence which "Young England" is described to possess. Lord John Manners is an amiable nobleman, with a literary turn of thought, and, we believe, a spirit in unison with the generous philanthropy of Lord Ashley in softening the wrongs and sorrows of the poor. His recent pamphlet has in it some odd crotchets, which we are not prepared to defend; but his attack upon the law of Mortmain, which fetters benevolence, and limits the exercise of charity, was noble and just; and we have no doubt that the credit of erasing that law from the statute-book will yet give lustre to his name. In his anxiety to extend public charitable foundations he, however, expressed a hope of the revival of monastic institutions. This is one of the point-blank errors of Young England. Protestant England does not want the revival of monastic institutions, and would not tolerate it; and this gives us occasion to remark that Puseyism, or, as many regard it, a tendency from the Church to the Vatican, seems to have infused itself into the religious doctrine of "Young England," which we pronounce at once to be not nearly so useful as the political. Mr. Monckton Milnes is a young legislator of a stamp similar to that of Lord Manners, and, if not a powerful orator, is entitled to respect for his ability to think and write. Mr. D'Israeli is in literary attainments a grade higher, and if his voice has not as much vigour as his pen, he is still a correct speaker, and guards his manner with a knowledge of the matter in dispute—carefully acquired, and not frivolously bespattered against the sense and feeling of the house. It is admitted on all hands that he has devoted himself worthily to diplomatic questions; and while his vote on Tuesday evening for Lord Palmerston's motion, from the Ministerial benches, proved the spirit of Young England strong within him, his speech told plainly that he was master of the points which he had to discuss. We think, too, that his interruption—though from so respectable a member of the house as Lord Sandon—was unseemly, and not to be borne; and we shall just make an extract of this episode of the debate, to show how "Young England" is treated, and how it defends itself in the house:—

Viscount Sandon said that he did not understand the tone of the hon. member for Shrewsbury in his mode of speaking of the Government, while he sat behind the members of that Government as one of their supporters. He thought it most unseemly in the young members of that house to speak with gross contumely and insult of the measures of the Government which they professed to support. (Cheers.)

Mr. D'Israeli said, in explanation, that he was not in the practice of saying anything personally offensive to any member of that house; and as the noble lord had accused him of using terms of gross contumely and insult towards the members of the Government, he wished the noble lord to state what those terms were.

Viscount Sandon said that he could not perhaps quote the words, but he would appeal to the house if the hon. member had not used language of strong contumely—the word gross, perhaps, was too strong—towards the Government.

Mr. D'Israeli said, that having called on the noble lord to state the terms he had used, and the noble lord having failed to do so, he hoped that he had set himself fairly before the house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume did not think that the hon. member for Shrewsbury had exceeded what he had a right to say on this subject.

Mr. Smythe rose not so much to discuss the general question as in consequence of the language that had been used by the noble lord (Sandon) towards the hon. member for Shrewsbury, and in reference to other hon. members, who expressed their opinions independently in that house. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had said that the hon. member for Shrewsbury had used terms of gross contumely towards the leaders of the Government in that house; but the noble lord had altogether failed to justify the language which he had made use of towards the hon. member for Shrewsbury. He thought that hon. members had a perfect right to express their independent opinions on any question that might be before that house.

This observation of Mr. Smythe contains the gist of the principle of freedom of discussion which conscientious members have a right and duty to maintain in Parliament; and it is an echo of the former gallantry of Captain Rous in this respect, and of the rebuke which Mr. Baillie Cochrane administered in a similar spirit to the Premier himself in the personal castigation of him which he inflicted a few evenings ago.

We wish the Government well—as being a strong Government—but we want it to be wise in proportion, and to display activity for the public welfare, and for the alleviation of the public woe; or, if it be idle or undecided, or for the moment perplexed in a difficult course, we can forgive and make allowance while we censure; but we entirely deprecate the right of a Minister to drill his partisans into inane silence and forbearance—to put a veto upon the public spirit of men holding the same principles as himself, but who complain because his measures do not work out those principles as they could wish: to gag, in fact, the mouth of independence and the voice of common sense, and, in a word, to insult the high calling of the legislator, by chaining him mute to his pillar, or fixing him tongue-tied in the Premier's political stocks; and it is because such trammels have been, in a manner, burst by the party designated as "Young England," that we have thus chosen to give it a qualified modicum of our applause and support. *Au reste*, for their costume we may add a wish, for the good of society, that Young England may contrive to keep spotless "the snowy waistcoat, and the white cravat."

#### THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT DUNDEE.

The important seaport town of Dundee has this year been honoured with the meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, whose show of live stock, &c., took place here during the past week. The preparations for the meeting were on a very extensive scale: the place of exhibition was in the park north of the town; there was erected, near the public schools, a grand dinner pavilion, to accommodate 1600 persons. A variety of public amusements were provided, and the Watt Institution, containing many specimens of mechanic art, &c., was thrown open to the public.

The business was commenced on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., taking the chair of the local committee, in the absence of the Earl of Mansfield, who was to have presided. At this meeting, Sir C. Gordon read an abstract of the amount of stock that had been forwarded for exhibition. There were 326 cattle, 74 horses, 334 sheep, and 30 pigs—in all 764. This is the largest exhibition of cattle at any show of the society, except that at Glasgow, in 1838. The aggregate number of stock shown was not equal to the exhibition in Edinburgh last year; but that was an extraordinary number, perhaps the largest that had ever been exhibited in Europe. There was also a good exhibition of dairy produce; there being 29 exhibitors in this department, which was better than at any previous show. There was likewise a new feature in the show—the exhibition of poultry. The show-yard was opened for the exhibition of implements, roots, seeds, grasses, and dairy produce. The implements evinced much ingenuity, and contained many modifications of implements already in use; but there were none of original invention, or possessing otherwise features of peculiar interest. In the department of roots, seeds, &c., Messrs. Lawson, the Society's seedsmen, exhibited 17 different lots, all of which were importations from foreign countries.

Professor Johnston, the newly-appointed agricultural chemist, next delivered a lecture of two hours' duration, in Bell-street Chapel, on the advantages resulting from the application of chemistry to agriculture. The lecturer was eminently successful, and received much applause.

In the evening, the members of the committee and other gentry dined together in the Thistle-hall, Union-street; after which there was a ball in the Exchange-rooms, which was kept up till four o'clock next morning.

On Wednesday, the grand dinner took place in the pavilion. The

roof was supported by four rows of handsome fluted columns. It was lit by numerous gas lustres pendent from steeled portions of the roof, and the sides were ornamented by a number of emblematical paintings. Flags and banners were also displayed in various parts of the pavilion. By six o'clock, and at that time the entire square was filled, the Duke of Richmond occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by the Earl of Mansfield, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Provost of Dundee, Bailie Anderson, Major Thorold, Mr. Coleman, of New York; Dr. Grant, Mr. Richardson, of Pitfour, and Mr. O. Tyndal Bruce. The vice-chair was filled by Lord Kinnaird, who was supported on either side by the Hon. Fox Maule, M.P., Lord Duncan, Lord Arthur Lennox, Professor Johnston, Sir John Ogilvy, Sir M. Menzies, the Hon. Captain Murray, Major Moray, of Abercainey; Sheriff L'Amy, Mr. Robert Haldane, &c. In addition to these distinguished persons, there was present at the show the gallant veteran Lord Lynedoch, for whom the Duke of Richmond requested the same indulgence which had been granted by the agricultural societies in the south—that his lordship might be permitted to ride on his pony in the show-yard, which is contrary to the general rule.

We have not room to report the proceedings at this very large meeting. The noble chairman, in proposing "Success to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," stated his conviction that the Association was generally popular, not only amongst the landlords, but also amongst the tenantry in every part of Scotland. "They had met that day to celebrate their anniversary, to endeavour to improve, by the exhibition of stock, the different breeds of animals belonging to the country, and to endeavour to improve the agriculture of the country." The noble duke then traced the Society's increased success in part to the reduction in price, and, consequently, extended circulation of their monthly journal. Lord Kinnaird, in proposing the health of the Duke of Richmond, characterized his Grace as one who had bled in the cause of his country, but had turned his sword into a ploughshare, and become a practical farmer; and the noble duke, in returning thanks, especially adverted to the great importance of the farmers, the manufacturers, and the commercial interests of the country meeting together. "The manufacturers," (observed his Grace,) "are our great consumers—the commercial interests are of the greatest importance to us all; and I hope and trust that I shall never live to see the day when the great body of the people will not most cordially support all the three." (Loud cheers.)—Lord Kinnaird, the croupier, in returning thanks for his health being drunk, observed, "that much of the advance of agriculture in Scotland was owing to the competition with which they had to contend—to their having a far inferior climate to that of England. For it was an undeniable fact, which he had seen both abroad and at home, that the better the climate and the more easily food was procured, the less exertion would be made by the tillers of the soil. (Cheers.) He was happy to say they were beginning to open their eyes in England, and were sending young men to profit by the example of Scotch farming."

In the course of the evening, the circumstance of the manufacturers of Dundee having given a holiday to their workmen, in consequence of the society's meeting, was felicitously referred to, as was also the prosperity of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, who will hold their meeting at Belfast, on the 30th and 31st inst. After the last toast of "A Good Show at Glasgow in 1844, of Horn, Corn, Wool, and Yarn," the company retired highly gratified with the evening's proceedings.

Among the implements exhibited on Thursday was the Marquis of Tweeddale's tile-making machine, and also a very neat and economical steam-engine and thrashing-mill; several improved turnip-sowing machines, a number of improved ploughs, &c.

Probably, the greatest novelty in the seeds, plants, &c., was several specimens of oats and other grains raised from seed chemically prepared; the difference of which from the unprepared seed was remarkably striking. One specimen, which had been sown of very inferior seed, (being the sweepings of a barn floor) but which had been chemically prepared, was five feet five inches in height, strong in the straw, and a heavy top. Mr. Campbell, Dudhope-street, Dundee, is the person who exhibits these specimens, and the manner of preparing the seed is of course a secret. Be it what it may, if it can be generally and cheaply applied, it bodes to work a change in the crops of the country. Mr. Bishop, of Methven Castle, exhibited a specimen of Bokhara clover, being the same as Sir W. M'Naghten forwarded from Afghanistan as Cabul Lucerne. Specimens of its produce from seeds which had sprung up, (having been shaken off the sown plants,) were also exhibited, and this clover may be successfully cultivated in this country. We annex a spirited group of the Highland cattle.

1. A true Kylee, or West Highland bull; of which cattle the Hebrides contain about 150,000. Their value consists in their being hardy, and easily fed, and yielding fine-grained and highly-flavoured beef, which commands a superior price in every market.
2. The Angus cow, a valuable breed, which has rapidly gained ground on the horned cattle. One proprietor has been known to gain, on account of them, more than 100 prizes, besides several pieces of plate.
3. The Galloway ox, in good condition; in which the beautifully-level laying on of the flesh and fat is very remarkable; the loose, mellow skin being covered with long, soft, silky hair.
4. Ayrshire cow. 5. Ayrshire bull: unequalled in Scotland for dairy husbandry. The reputation of the Ayrshire cow for butter and cheese is fully established.
6. The Shetland bull, exhibiting evident traces of the same origin with the West Highlanders. The Shetland cattle contrive to live on their native moors and wastes, and even to fatten there.
7. The Argyll ox, with the characteristics of the best Highland cattle.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, August 15.—All the private letters received yesterday and to-day from Spain agree that that unhappy country is in a state of anarchy and disorganisation. In Madrid the Christian party are fast recruiting their numbers; and there is little doubt that soon after the elections the Lopez administration will be compelled to retire, and be replaced by the creatures of the Queen Dowager. All the grandes, hidalgos, and merchants, are decidedly in favour of the Moderates, and will support them; they fear that Lopez, in the hands of the Ultra-Liberals, will be forced to make concessions such as must lead to a republican government. Already have the Moderates gained a signal victory—they have forced the minister to declare the Queen of age, thus opening the road to the return of Christina to Madrid. It cannot for a moment be supposed that Isabella, an infant not yet thirteen years of age, possessing little or no knowledge of the world, and of a sickly constitution, will be allowed to govern Spain in its present critical situation. The object, the only object, of the Moderates is to throw the reins of government into the hands of Christina and her immediate friends. Isabella will be Queen, but Christina will govern. Indeed, so sure are her friends of her return to Madrid that, on the 10th, M. Munoz, her Intendant, and M. Escorosa, also belonging to her household, left Paris for Madrid; and all her servants at the Hotel des Courcelles have put on the royal livery, as worn by them when Christina was regent. Both parties, however, await the result of the elections before declaring their real intentions.

The Christians are actively in the field, and are making use of an arm which has seldom failed. Bribes are openly given and openly taken. Large sums of money are being spent in this way. It was only a few days since that Messrs. Rothschild and Ardouin sent 600,000 francs to Spain for the elections of Barcelona, Seville, and Valladolid. The Ultra-Liberals, now that neither Louis Philippe nor Christina has any farther occasion for their services, are left to their own resources, and, instead of money, they distribute proclamations. Their instructions to the political chiefs are to publish in every town and persuade the electors that their intentions are "to proclaim the constitution of 1837, with such modifications as shall be sanctioned by the Cortes; that the marriage of the Queen shall not compromise the national independence, nor place the country under a disgraceful dependence; a reconciliation of all Spaniards, with the exception only of such as the tranquillity of the country requires should remain in exile; radical reform of the public treasury; a new system of taxation; forgetfulness of the past, and no reaction." The struggle will be between "money and promises"—it is not difficult to prophesy which will gain the day. The Moderates have also succeeded in getting disbanded not only all those divisions formed during the insurrection, but a part of the army, particularly that portion which declared against Christina when she was driven from Spain by Espartero. They have also placed at the head of the army generals known to be in the interest—I was going to say the pay—of the Queen Dowager. Let England beware, the Moderates are her decided enemies and the creatures of Louis Philippe.

The principality of Catalonia is in a most alarming state of agitation. The Ultra-Liberals, although they have consented to break up the Supreme Junta, are still strongly opposed to Narvaez and his friends, and only wait for a favourable pretext to declare their independence. Colonel Prim, ap-

pointed governor of Barcelona, and the deputy Melas, have offered to go to Catalonia and restore peace and tranquillity. Their success is more than doubtful. General Arbutnot, a Scotch gentleman, has been named Captain-General *ad-interim* of Catalonia. General Arbutnot commanded a battalion during the Carlist war; he is a good soldier, and of mild and conciliatory manners. He will do more for Catalonia than Prim. It is said that Col. Bardi will be the new governor of Fort Monjuich. In the Basque provinces the provincial deputies have formed themselves into juntas, and have declared that nothing will satisfy them less than a complete restoration of their *fueros* (privileges). In Galicia and part of Estremadura secret societies conspire against the ministers, some in favour of Espartero; others against the Christians. Lower Aragon, Valencia, and Andalusia take an imposing attitude, and watch with anxious eyes the acts of Narvaez; they have adhered to the Lopez ministry, but each of its acts will be scrutinized, and, if against their political opinions, resisted. Old Castile still remains hostile; the Junta of Burgos has, however, consented that General Seoane should go for his health to Anedille, and it is supposed they will ultimately permit him to retire into France. The Carlists, or, as they are now termed, "the Royalists," are not idle: several bands have already crossed the frontier, and are overrunning the mountains of Catalonia. I understand that a very important document will shortly be published by this party, in which they declare that they are not opposed to such a constitutional reform as the advanced state of civilisation requires, and that their sole object is to strengthen the throne of the head of the nation, by rallying to its support the church and the majority of the people, and thus saving it from the intrigues of would-be Liberals and despotic Moderates.

I have seen a letter written by a person attached to the staff of Espartero, who, as you are aware, is on his way to England. He accounts for the inactivity of Espartero and his long sojourn at Albacete in a way long suspected. He gives as positive that Espartero was surrounded by traitors in the pay of Christina, and that he actually was prevented from taking any decisive measures. It is a singular coincidence that the fall of Don Carlos, Christina, and Espartero was owing to treachery. Don Carlos, surrounded by Liberal Moderates and false friends, became the prey of Maroto and Espartero; Christina fell a victim to the ultra-Liberals and the ambition of Espartero; and Espartero has, in his turn, been betrayed by the Moderates and Ultra-Liberals. By whom Narvaez will be betrayed is yet to be seen—but betrayed he will be beyond all doubt. The conduct of Narvaez to the wife of Espartero is truly honourable; he not only offered her an escort, but one of his aides-de-camp to accompany her to the frontier of France, for which kingdom a passport had been given to her; and she left Madrid on the morning of the 9th.

The French Government are treating the unfortunate Carlist refugees with great severity. Their agents visit the different depôts, and all such as refuse to put themselves at the disposal of Christina are ordered to quit France for England. Already have eighteen of these unhappy beings crossed the Channel, and daily others are marching in the same direction. One of the Carlists having given offence by returning, I believe, without permission, has been for 68 days in solitary confinement in the prison of Avignon; his health becoming impaired, he was removed to the prison infirmary, and he has now received orders to be ready for being transported by gendarmes, and chained, to Boulogne, from whence he will be shipped for England. This gentleman is a Catalanian and a captain in the Spanish service, and had petitioned the Spanish Government to return to his home, offering to recognise the legitimacy of Queen Isabella.

FRANCE.—There is little or nothing stirring in French politics. The King and the court have quitted Paris. Every Minister has gone to his country seat—not a Councillor of State is to be found in the capital—even the under Secretaries of State have abandoned us; and yet the state machine glides smoothly on—ay, even the lawyers are at the watering-places or their friends' châteaux, enjoying the vacation; and yet the Parisians are happy—every night our cafés are filled. Before their doors may be seen our belles and our beaux enjoying their ices, and feeling as secure as if the Tuileries was inhabited by royalty, and the ministers' hotels by Guizot, Duchatel, and Co. Whilst speaking of lawyers, I will give you the modest number of these gentlemen in France: we have 6679 barristers, 3569 avoués (species of attorneys), 10,300 notaries (the notaries in France are solicitors and notaries), 6206 huissiers, a sort of sheriff's officer, who does every thing but arrest; this duty is performed by the *Garde de Commerce* and 20,000 agents d'affaires (unlicensed attorneys); about 40,000 in all, independent of clerks in court, greffiers, criers, &c. &c. Now as to crimes, we have, according to official reports, every day two bankruptcies in Paris, 50 sales by order of the courts of justice, 3000 stamped documents registered by the 242 huissiers with whom we are blessed, 78 persons taken up for theft and other crimes; and go a little farther—the Mont de Pieté (national pawnbroker) takes in daily 3315 pledges; we have from two to three suicides per day; 470 persons who daily enter the hospitals; 91 persons who die a natural death; and two persons killed by accident. It is also stated by the same official report that 4,000,000 of francs (about £200,000) are expended by the inhabitants of Paris in eating, dressing, lodging, and taxation.

A very serious accident had nearly happened to the royal family, on their road to the Château d'Eu. The shoe of one of the baggage-vans coming off, the horses took fright, and rushed against the carriage of the Duchess of Orleans, in which were, besides her Royal Highness, the Count of Paris, the Count d'Eu, and the young Prince of Wurtemberg; the back panel was driven in, but, fortunately, nobody was hurt. It is a curious circumstance that the mayor of the place was waiting at the bottom of the hill with a petition for the King, imploring him to order such measures to be taken as to prevent accidents, by cutting down the hill.

An opera troop, engaged by M. Flaque, will sail in a few days from Brest, for the Marquesas Islands. The theatre, complete with scenery and decorations, is already embarked on board the Zampa. The theatre can be put up or taken down in less than a quarter of an hour, and is very ingeniously constructed: M. Jules Mazzip has been appointed chief of the orchestra and director of the singing department.

A very curious phenomenon has greatly astonished the Parisians. On the 12th, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, a cloud of butterflies fell on the Rue Royale, and literally filled all the shops and private houses from the Madeleine to the Place de la Concorde. Our cafés never had so many customers, but, not paying, they were ejected without ceremony; the restaurants are *au désespoir*, for our gourmands are so ungainly as to refuse supping with the Ladies Papillon. The pillars of the Madeleine were covered.

M. Victor Hugo will leave Paris for Switzerland. He intends writing a new tragedy to be called "William Tell."

A doctor of Presburg, in Hungary, has discovered that vinegar will cure persons attacked with hydrophobia: it has been applied in Italy, and succeeded. He recommends that a pint of vinegar should be given in the morning, a pint at twelve o'clock, and a pint at night.

The excessive heat we have had for the last few days has caused our theatres to be deserted; the "Peri," however, continues to draw, and Duprez filled the houses in "William Tell." Mademoiselle Fjeldsted, principal dancer at the Royal Theatre of Copenhagen, makes her first appearance in a pas de deux with Petipas. Our old friend Henri Viextemps, the violinist, has returned to Paris. Tamburini has returned to Marseille, and made his *début* in the "Barber of Seville;" he also gave a concert for the poor of the town, and had a bumper.

Miss Sarah Felix, the sister of Miss Rachel, has been engaged at the Opéra Comique. It is said that she has great musical talent and a beautiful melodious voice.

"Don Pasquale," arranged for the French stage, has been played with success at Brussels. The concerts given by the sisters Millandola, at Vienna, produced £2000. The tenor Moriani, after giving six concerts in Dresden, goes to St. Petersburg.

The son of the celebrated Goethe has composed his third opera, called "Euzo;" it will be brought out in Weimar under the direction of Liszt, lately named Maître de Chapelle to the Grand Duke of Weimar. Pacini, the author of "Saffo," has been engaged to write an opera for the Scala at Milan, to be represented at the next carnival.

Rubini is now in Vienna; he intends passing the autumn at Bergamo and returning to St. Petersburg for the winter.

The Earl of Westmoreland has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy and the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome.

The Archbishop of Paris has interdicted the Abbé Genoude, proprietor and editor of the Legitimist paper the *Gazette de France*, from celebrating the holy mass. The archbishop some time since forbade him to preach in the diocese of Paris. The Bishop of New York performed divine service on Sunday last at the Church Notre Dame des Victoires.

Zurbano's family have taken up their residence at Perpignan, on the frontier of Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.—The steamer Liverpool, Captain Evans, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday evening—from Gibraltar the 3rd instant, Cadiz the 4th, Lisbon the 7th, Oporto the 8th, and Vigo the 9th. She brings no news of importance. It was reported at Cadiz that Espartero, Van Halen, and suite were coming to England in the Formidable, having left that city for Lisbon in the Malabar. Her Majesty's steam-frigate Prometheus was lying in Gibraltar Bay. The Indus was in Cadiz Bay, so were also the Spanish frigates Cortez, and the French war steamer Hecate. In the Tagus, on the 7th, her Majesty's ship Malabar, with Espartero and suite on board, and the Formidable. The Prometheus arrived in the morning of that day from Gibraltar, with the bishop on board. The only French ship of war in the Tagus was the Volage. On the 13th the Liverpool spoke the John, of St. Ives, in lat. 47° 32' N., long. 6° 55'. Had a fresh N.E. breeze from Vigo to Falmouth. The following passengers came home in the Liverpool:—From Gibraltar—Hon. Col. Maule, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Barton, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Rankin, all military gentlemen. From Cadiz—Don Manuel Martinico. From Lisbon—His Excellency Count F. R. T. Ferraz, Count Borgia, Chevalier Paulvizi, Mr. Pereira, Mr. Philip Lovell, Mr. Funter, Mr. Jones, and Mr. John Job. From Oporto—Mr. Egan. And two distressed seamen from Lisbon. Nothing was said at Lisbon as to Espartero's reception there, or his destination.

THE LEVANT MAIL.—The last steamer from Trebizond brings intelligence of an aggression upon the Turkish territories on the Georgian frontier, by a Russian *corps d'armée*. M. Teetof has addressed a note to the Porte upon the subject. Serious disturbances had also taken place in Bosnia, chiefly, it is said, on account of the recent steps taken by the Porte to reform the system of tenures in that province. Many of the



Baybials had fled into Austria, but by suspending the Pacha, to whom the evils were chiefly attributed, and by adopting other conciliatory measures, the Government anticipates that tranquillity will be speedily restored.

The Sultan honoured Sir Stratford Canning with an audience on the 27th ult. His Excellency delivered a letter from the Queen announcing the birth of a Princess. The Porte had again addressed circulars to all the foreign embassies, on the subject of protections accorded to natives of this country. The fresh complaints of the Porte were principally called for by the conduct of certain Jews of Salonica, under foreign protection, who for some months have been engaged in the fabrication of false coin, and supported by their consuls, defy all the attempts of the Government to restrain them.

Reports from Circassia state that the inhabitants of the district of Sukum have withdrawn themselves from the Russian jurisdiction, and have united themselves to the league which has now been formed throughout the western Caucasus against the invasion of Russia. One vessel alone engaged in the Circassian trade has fallen a victim to the blockade, which has this year been resumed with extraordinary rigour. The Russian armies have entered by the north; but hitherto no information has reached Constantinople of the result of their movement.

The Serbian question still remains in the same state of uncertainty, although the Emperor's final decision has at length been communicated to the Porte. His Imperial Majesty will consent to recognise the legality of the election, if Petrowitch and Wutschitch are expelled from Servia.

AMERICA.—After an extraordinary passage of twelve days the royal mail steam ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, entered the Mersey on Sunday night at ten o'clock, bringing her Majesty's mails from Canada and the United States, and 74 passengers. On the Caledonia leaving she met the Acadia off Boston. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and would make the voyage in twelve days from Liverpool to Boston.

By this arrival we have New York papers to the 31st, Boston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3rd. Their contents are unimportant. Upon business matters the *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks:—"There has been a very fine business during the week in groceries, dry goods, hardware, &c. The importations of goods from Europe are much increased without satisfying the demand at all, the goods being sold as soon as they are seen. Domestic goods of all sorts are selling well, and some of them at quite improving prices."

#### MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

The following version of the differences which have arisen on this station between the English and French captains of men-of-war appeared on the 15th in the French papers:—

"Immediately after a private interview with the British captain, Queen Pomare assembled together the greater part of the population of Tahiti, and desired them to express their assent or dissent to the islands being placed under the protection of France; the people one and all objected, and the French flag was instantly lowered, and another flag hoisted. The French captain now took an imposing attitude, and threatened to fire on the flag; the British captain declared that if he did so he would reply. Affairs were in this unpleasant state on the departure of the last despatches. It was much feared that these insignificant squabbles might lead to serious troubles between England and France."

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Admiralty Lands Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill and the Holyrood Park Bill were read a second time.—The Copyright of Designs Bill was read a second time, likewise the Customs Bill.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Mr. Arnold, the proprietor of the English Opera-house, against certain parts of the Theatres Regulation Bill, chiefly complaining of the seventh clause.—The Earl of GLENALL presented a similar petition from the proprietor of the Brighton Theatre.—The Disembodied Militia Bill was read a first time, it having, with other bills, been brought up from the Commons.—Lord WHARNCLEIFF moved that the report of the committee on the Theatres Regulation Bill be now received.—Lord BROUGHAM begged to ask, on behalf of Mr. Arnold, whether the minor theatres in London would be allowed to act the regular drama; and if so, whether the same privilege would be extended to the Lyceum, that theatre not being deemed a minor theatre?—Lord WHARNCLEIFF said (as we understood) that it would be in the power of any theatre to enact the regular drama, provided they could obtain a licence.—Lord CAMPBELL moved an amendment to the fifteenth clause. The object of that clause was twofold—first, to prevent any seditious representations on the stage; and secondly, that nothing tending to corrupt the public morals should be permitted. He proposed, in order to carry out the clause more effectually, that the words "for the preservation of good manners and decorum" should be inserted.—Lord REDDESDALE objected to the insertion of the amendment in the clause, because it would limit the discretionary power of the Lord Chamberlain.—The Marquis of LANSOWNE supported the amendment.—The amendment was postponed, Lord CAMPBELL having given notice that he would move it on the third reading.—The report was then received; after which the Hackney and Stage Carriages Bill and the Highway Rates Act Continuation Bill severally passed through a committee.—Lord MONTAGUE then rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice, and said that for the first time in the history of the country a property-tax was imposed in time of peace, and it was, therefore, peculiarly fitting that at the close of the first year they should pause to consider of the effects of the financial measures which had been adopted. The noble lord reviewed the arguments used to overthrow the late Government by those who were now in office—a decaying revenue, ruinous war, &c., and the necessity of some decided step being taken to restore the revenue to an extent commensurate with the expenses of the country. He saw little hope of the repeal of the property-tax, which he hoped would not be continued a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. The Government had pledged themselves that it should be continued for three years only, if it realized their anticipations. How much more, then, were they pledged to its repeal when instead of £3,300,000 it had produced £5,100,000. He thought a substitute might be found for it without much difficulty. There was a bill then upon the table to repeal the duty upon the exportation of machinery, which, compared with any measures of free trade proposed by the late Government, was absolutely startling. There would be no inconsistency in their carrying this principle still further, while to the country it would be most advantageous. After some further arguments in support of the principles of free trade, the noble lord concluded by moving his resolutions.—The Duke of WELLINGTON regretted exceedingly the President of the Board of Control was not able to attend, in order that their lordships might hear his views on the resolutions of the noble lord rather than the views of one who had comparatively but very little knowledge of the subject. With respect to the property-tax, all he could say was, there had never been any intention of continuing it one day longer than was absolutely necessary. Neither the customs nor the excise had produced the amount at which they were estimated; but the corn-duty, it was only fair to state, was only an equivalent for the loss on the malt-duty, and the produce from both was about what might have been expected from an average year. The duty on wines and spirits, foreign and domestic, had fallen off very considerably, and this was not owing to any alteration of duties, but to increased habits of temperance. It was true that a great portion of the property-tax had been collected between April and July, but it had not been carried to account. All these, and the amounts paid in consequence of the forgery of Exchequer Bills, accounted for the difference between the estimate and the result so far as to render the case much less bad than the noble lord had made it out. He denied that it was a fact that the balances in the Exchequer had been diminished, as stated in the resolutions, or that the funded debt had been increased. The resolutions, he contended, were not correct as to their facts; and having every confidence in the resources of the country, he trusted the house would aid him in rejecting the motion of the noble lord.—Lord BROUGHAM opposed the resolutions of Lord Montague, contending, at great length, that his speech in every material particular had been satisfactorily replied to by the noble duke.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE hoped the only duties would attract the attention of the Government, for they had not only failed as a measure of revenue, but one-third of the shipping formerly employed in the exportation of coal was thrown out of employment. He supported the resolutions, and contended that as the late Government had been turned out of office on the ground of false estimates, their lordships were bound in the face of the false estimates of the present Government to agree to the motion of Lord Montague. He could not see a single shadow of reason for supposing that we should have a chance of having the income-tax taken off in two years.—Lord MONTAGUE replied, and said instead of dividing on the resolutions he would be content to have the papers produced, which would decide whether his figures or those of the Duke of Wellington were right.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that the resolutions stated that which was not correct as to the balances in the Exchequer; and he, therefore, called upon their lordships to negative them.—Lord BROUGHAM, in reference to something that fell from Lord Montague, said that the late Government had, as a party, no claim upon him. He had it under the hand of the chief of the party, and he would say that it would be monstrous assurance if they pretended that as a party they had any claim upon him. Although free, however, he had not taken advantage of his freedom to abandon his party until they brought forward a measure for the destruction of the constitution of Canada.—The resolutions were then negatived without a division, and their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and several bills were forwarded a stage. In reply to a question from Mr. WILLIAMS, Sir R. PEEL said it was intended to give the Chelsea pensioners who are to be embodied the same pay as was given to special constables, namely—2s. 6d. a day, and they would be placed in the same position as the yeomanry, for whose payment no particular fund was provided. In reply to a question from Mr. COBDEN, Sir R. PEEL said he was not officially aware of the arrival in this country of the Duke of Palmella, with a view to renew the negotiations for a treaty with Portugal; but he had some reason to believe that the report was correct.—Sir H. HARDING then moved the committee on the Chelsea Pensioners

Bill.—Mr. HUME contended that the measure was unconstitutional, for no one could be subjected to the Mutiny Act without a regular vote in committee of supply.—Sir H. HARDING said that every description of force in whose hands arms were placed were subject to the Mutiny Act from the moment they were called out.—After some observations from other members, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that the bill should be committed that day three months. He characterised it as an insidious attempt to undermine the constitution—an attempt which, if successful, would reflect eternal disgrace on both sides of the house. As there were 76,000 Chelsea pensioners, and though it was only intended to call out some 10,000 or 12,000 of them, yet they would have power to increase the standing army to the extent of the whole, and to carry bayonets to the door of every house in the country. The ministry were backed by a majority willing enough to be dragged through the dirt, but he hoped they would pause before they placed the country under military despotism.—Mr. WILLIAMS strongly condemned the bill.—Sir H. HARDING defended the army from some strong expressions used by Mr. DUNCOMBE, and said that the Chelsea pensioners had been repeatedly called out, and supplied with arms, but he objected to thus arming a body of men without an act of Parliament. The age and experience of the pensioners rendered them a much more valuable body to the civil authorities in cases of disturbance than rawer troops, who when excited would be apt to act with perhaps some ferocity. The pensioners would be called out only in cases of emergency, and under these circumstances he hoped the house would all but unanimously agree to the bill.—Mr. E. B. ROCHFORD adverted to the words used by Mr. O'Connell with respect to sergeants of the British army, and said he adopted the words of the honourable and learned gentleman. He thought that the non-commissioned officers of the army were not well treated. For fifty promotions from the ranks in the French army there was not one in ours. He wished to know how much longer it was intended to keep military possession of Ireland?—Lord PALMERSTON did not view this measure with jealousy, for it gave no additional power to the Crown, and the pensioners would have to perform garrison or other duty.—Mr. BRIGHT strongly opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. PROTHEROE, who looked upon the measure as one of preventive police, and by no means dangerous to the liberties of the people.—After some discussion, in which Mr. HUME, Mr. NEWGATE, Mr. COBDEN, and other honourable members took part, the house divided, and the amendment of Mr. DUNCOMBE was negatived by a majority of 92 to 16.—On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. DUNCOMBE renewed the amendment, which was again negatived by a majority of 92 to 13.—The bill then went through committee.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

In reply to a question from Lord CHARLEVILLE, Lord WHARNCLEIFF said he had received the returns moved for with respect to the dismissal of Lord Lucan from the magistracy, and they were in accordance with those read on a former evening by Lord Lucan; but there were letters in addition, the whole of which he would lay before the house on Thursday. He had not had time to peruse them with sufficient attention to enable him to form an opinion upon the subject.—The Theatres Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion.—The Duke of WELLINGTON then moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, and stated very shortly its provisions to their lordships.—Lord CAMOYS opposed this bill, and, although opposed to the repeal of the Union, thought the people of Ireland would be unworthy of liberty if they did not agitate for the redress of their manifold grievances.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA said the speech of the noble lord proved that every one of his predictions respecting Catholic emancipation had been verified in letter and spirit. The situation of Ireland now was more alarming than on the occasions when the Arms Bill was originally introduced and renewed, and he therefore heartily supported it.—The Marquis of LANSOWNE would not feel himself justified in withdrawing from the Government any power they possessed at present for the preservation of peace in Ireland, and therefore, although he regretted they should have felt it their duty to add to it clauses which had excited so much irritation, he could not conscientiously oppose it. Nevertheless, he did not think it a bill peculiarly applicable to the present state of Ireland. They must look not only at what it was, but also at what it was not, and certainly it was not a new link between the Government and the people, it could not be the means of silencing popular clamour—it could not disabuse any demagogue from maintaining or extending his power—nor could it be the means of removing religious or political animosity. For these purposes very different measures would be necessary. It was his deliberate conviction, that the first of these should be the provision by the state for the Catholic clergy. With reference to other matters, the noble marquis deprecated the tax on conveyances of land, and wished that small sales of large properties could be facilitated; and concluded his speech by urging on the Government to follow up the present measure by comprehensive measures for ameliorating the condition of the people of Ireland.—Lord BROUGHAM entirely concurred in the statesmanlike speech of the noble marquis. He was one of those who held cheap the predictions against Catholic emancipation, and he was still perfectly ready to defend both the principle and the result of that measure. The noble lord then attacked the speech of Lord Camoys, and insisted that by the Roman Catholic oath all Roman Catholics were bound not to disturb the Established Church.—Lord CAMOYS said that the oath could not bind peers in their legislative capacity.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY said he would not condescend to sit in the house under such a construction as that which Lord Brougham had placed upon the Catholic oath. The noble lord contended that Ireland was not treated as it ought to be.—The Earl of WICKLOW supported the bill, and expressed his astonishment that Lord Camoys should have declared in his place in Parliament that the Established Church ought to be abolished.—Lord BEAUMONT, as a Catholic peer, disclaimed all intention of disturbing the Established Church, and regretted that sentiments should be uttered in that house calculated to encourage the rebellious spirit now prevalent in Ireland. He would give his vote in favour of the Arms Bill, and was only sorry that no other measures had been adopted to put down agitation.—Lord CAMPBELL contended that the Catholic oath was not binding in a legislative capacity.—The Marquises of HEADFORD, CLANRICARDE, and LONDONDERRY subsequently addressed the house, after which the second reading was agreed to without a division.—Several bills were then forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.—On the motion for resuming the committee on the Chelsea Pensioners Bill.—Sir H. HARDING agreed to limit the number of the pensioners to be embodied to 10,000.—Dr. BOWRING required that the bill should be passed only for a limited period.—Sir J. GRAHAM said he could not consent to passing the bill for a limited period, but it was to be recollected that Government would be annually responsible with respect to this force as with respect to any other.—After some observations from Mr. WILLIAMS and Colonel WOOD, Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the house.—A discussion ensued, which terminated in a division, defeating the adjournment by a majority of 75 to 9.—Mr. HUME then moved the further consideration of the bill that day three months.—Sir R. PEEL said that when he introduced the Metropolitan Police Bill in 1829, it had been met by similar objections, and yet he would venture to assert that the inhabitants of the metropolis felt more security than apprehension from the knowledge that there were 4000 or 5000 men upon whom they could at any time rely for defence.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said it was evident that the bill was intended to be perpetual, and he could look upon it only as a coercion bill, for he did not know what coercion was if bayonets and ball cartridges were not to be called coercion.—Mr. HUME's amendment was defeated on a division by a majority of 74 to 10. The house then adjourned for an hour.—Mr. C. BULLER then brought forward his motion on colonization. The hon. member entered at great length into the question, and expressed a hope that the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) would turn his attention to the subject during the recess, and, in that hope, he abstained from bringing forward any specific measure upon a question of such importance.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved for certain papers relative to our diplomatic intercourse with Greece, and contended that the kingdom was not governed according to the principles laid down at the time of its establishment. The financial proceedings were conducted in a manner far from satisfactory. Taxation had greatly increased, and the guarantees entered into when King Otto went to Greece had not been carried out, in consequence of which that country had suffered severely.—Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion, and said that, with every intention of doing good to Greece, we had inflicted serious evil upon that country.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.—Lord PALMERSTON then moved for copies or extracts of all communications which have passed between the Government and our ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, and the British Consul-General in Servia, in regard to the transactions connected with the late changes in the Government of Servia. The noble lord contended at great length that the independence of the Turkish nation was necessary to the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and that the course pursued by the Government was not calculated to ensure that independence to the Ottoman Empire.—Sir R. PEEL said it was impossible for him to lay upon the table papers respecting matters which were still the subject of negotiation, and defended the foreign policy of the Government as far as it referred to Servia.—Mr. D'ISRAELI considered Sir R. Peel's reply to Lord Palmerston's motion by no means satisfactory.—Lord SANDON conceived that Mr. D'Israeli had treated the Government with gross contumely in the course of his speech.—Mr. HUME, Mr. SMYTHE, and Mr. CURTIS severally addressed the house; after which Lord PALMERSTON replied, and would not press his motion, as Sir R. Peel had said that the production of the papers would be inconvenient while negotiations were still pending.—The motion was then negatived without a division.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met at twelve o'clock.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house went into committee on the Episcopal Functions Bill, which provides for the performance of the episcopal functions in any diocese, when the bishop, from bodily or mental infirmity, is rendered incapable of attending to his duties. The various clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday.—A protracted discussion took place on the question that the house should resolve itself into committee on the Chel-

sea Pensioners Bill. Ultimately it went into committee, and a debate took place as to the period for which it was to continue in operation, the Government proposing it as a permanent measure, while Mr. HUME and other honourable members contended that its duration should be limited to three or five years. On a division the proposal for limiting the operation of the bill to five years was negatived by a majority of 76 to 33. A second proposition to limit its duration to five years and six months was also rejected by a majority of 82 to 14.—Mr. HUME declared that he would give no further opposition to the bill, though his opinion respecting it remained unchanged.—In reply to a question from Mr. MANOLES, Sir R. PEEL said that if the Duke of Palmella had arrived in this country for the purpose of renewing the negotiations for a commercial treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, he had taken the journey solely at the instance of the Portuguese Government.—In reply to a question from Mr. EWART, Sir J. GRAHAM said, that though the Government had no present plan of education, yet they would turn their attention to the subject during the recess.—The Lords' amendments to the Theatres Regulation Bill were agreed to, with the exception of one relating to the amount of money payable as fees.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM that amendment was rejected, on the ground that it was an undue interference with the privileges of the House of Commons.—The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Offices Bill was reported.—Mr. CHRISTIE moved the committee on the Defamation and Libel Bill, stating at some length its provisions to the house.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the bill contained provisions to which he was opposed, because they appeared to him to be carrying them back to the severities of the old law before it was ameliorated by public opinion. He was, however, willing to adopt anything in the bill which was an improvement in the existing law, especially that permitting the plea of truth in cases of criminal information.—After a few words from Mr. MACAULAY and Mr. BERNAL, expressing their gratification that the chief principle of the bill was adopted by the Attorney-General, the house went into committee.—The various clauses were, after considerable discussion, agreed to, and the house resumed.—The Coroners' Duties Bill went through committee.—The house then went into committee upon the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill.—Lord CLEMENTS moved the omission of clause 45.—The committee divided:—For the clause, 44; against it, 2; majority, 42.—On our return to the gallery, Lord CLEMENTS was saying that these clauses were a fine specimen of the conduct of the Government towards Ireland. They force on her an Arms Bill on the report of a few police officers, and now they forced these clauses against her expressed wishes, 21 of the most eminent names in the country having signed a remonstrance against them. He regretted to see that one man who signed that remonstrance had just voted with the majority. Why did they force it on? Merely because one individual desired it.—Mr. YOUNG said that the committee which recommended these clauses consisted of ten Irish members; and the noble lord, in opposing them, stood alone. (Hear.)—The clause was then agreed to.—Lord CLEMENTS said it was useless to attempt to do anything beneficial to Ireland. He would not only withdraw that motion, but all others, and he would go home to Ireland and say so. (Laughter, and loud cries of "hear, hear," during which the noble lord collected his papers, took up his hat, and quitted the house.)—The remaining clauses were then agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be reported.—The house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to several bills.—Earl STANHOPE presented several petitions from various trades, all complaining of the injury they had sustained by the unrestricted use of machinery, and praying their lordships to take the matter into consideration. The noble earl gave notice that he should bring the subject under the notice of the house at next session.—Lord WHARNCLEIFF laid on the table of the house papers relating to the Earl of Lucan and Mr. O'Malley.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and, having been reported, was ordered to be read a third time next day.—After some conversation with regard to the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The British Iron Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the committee on the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, which was received, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Friday; as were also the Episcopal Functions and Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bills.—The China Government Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Coroners' Duties Bill was read a third time and passed, after some verbal amendment to one of its clauses.—The Affidavits (Scotland and Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir G. CLEEK brought up the report on the Libel and Defamation Bill, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—The Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Offices Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Law of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Lords' amendments to the Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill were agreed to, with some verbal alterations.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house went into committee on the Teachers of Schools (Ireland) Bill.—A short discussion took place, which ended in an arrangement, on the part of Mr. HAMILTON, to withdraw the bill.—The house then resumed, and Morgan's Divorce Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. WARD moved for a return of the Ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland, including the bishops' lands and glebes, as well as the parochial rent charge. Ordered.—In reply to a question from Mr. BANNERMAN, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that he had not yet received the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown with respect to the memorial, as to the inability of Sir David Brewster to discharge his duties as Principal of the College of St. Andrew's, in consequence of his secession from the Scottish Church.—Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce next session a bill for the suppression of duelling?—Captain POLHILL gave notice that early next session he should move for a select committee to ascertain the best mode of regulating the price of bread in the metropolis.—Mr. WYSE postponed his motion on Legal Education in Ireland till next session.—The house adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—The standing orders were suspended, as far as related to the British Iron Company's Bill, and the committee on the bill was ordered to meet on Monday, at eleven o'clock.—Earl STANHOPE presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham relating to the question of the currency.—Their lordships then went into the question of the dismissal of the Earl of Lucan—who moved for some papers and letters relating to it, part of which were given, and part refused.—The Irish Poor-law Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.—The Arms (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.—The Earl of Shrewsbury's Estate Gibson's Estate, and Gilbert's Estate Bills were read a third time and passed.—The Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Episcopal Functions Bill; the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill; and the Defamation and Libel Bill were read a third time and passed.—The house, after some trifling discussion, went into committee on the Slave Trade Suppression Bill. After the clauses had been discussed, the report was brought up, and ordered to be committed again on Monday.—The house adjourned till twelve o'clock on Monday.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Their lordships met at a quarter past twelve.—The Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, and the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.—The Exchequer Offices (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, were reported.—The Sessions of the Peace (Dublin) Bill, and the Fisheries Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The house then adjourned.

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We believe that we may state with certainty that the Queen will prorogue Parliament in person on Thursday next, the 24th instant. Workmen are now busily employed, making the necessary and usual preparations. Orders have been given for building a new state chair, to be placed on the throne, by the side of her Majesty's, for the use of Prince Albert.—*Standard.*

THE STORM.—The storm of Wednesday, which was felt so severely in many parts of Kent, was very severe in the neighbourhood of Peckham, Sydenham, Forest-hill, and Bromley. The lightning, which was very brilliant, commenced playing at about six on Tuesday evening, accompanied with violent peals of thunder, but no rain. It continued to increase in severity until about nine, when it could be distinctly seen playing along the rails of the Brighton and Dover Railway. It continued without intermission throughout the whole night, until two o'clock in the morning, when it ceased slightly. At about five it recommenced very severely, accompanied for the first time with the most violent torrents of rain. The road between Sydenham and Peckham, and the whole Surrey side of the Thames, especially where there was any declivity, resembled large torrents, being for the time wholly impassable from the water, which was covered with a considerable quantity of fruit from the trees in the neighbourhood. Several houses at Peckham were flooded, and the corn-fields presented a miserable appearance, and were in some places completely levelled. At about eight o'clock the thunder became more faint, and at length gradually died away, and by ten the storm had completely ceased. At the commencement of the storm an enormous mass of the electric fluid fell in a field near Peckham with a loud hissing noise like a rocket, and after playing for a few seconds on the earth it disappeared with a stunning report. Beyond this the electric fluid did very trifling damage. We have been favoured by several correspondents from various parts of the country with accounts of the progress of this awful visitation, and all concur in giving a most lamentable description of the results. One correspondent, from near Euston, says that hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, ducks, &c. &c., have been picked up by numbers after the storm. A great quantity of soil is washed off the hills, and the electric fluid has done much damage.



THE WAR IN SPAIN.—  
SARAGOSSA.

The inhabitants of Saragossa, the capital of Lower Aragon, rank high in the estimation of their countrymen, for their cool and determined bravery, and the love they bear to those by whom they are governed. Saragossa has gained high celebrity by the two sieges which it sustained during the Peninsular war: that during the war of the independence, when the fortress was defended by General Palafox, won for them the admiration of the whole world; and the King, in an official decree, conferred on this city the title of "The Heroic Fortress of Saragossa." During the second siege, a young woman of the humbler classes distinguished herself by her bravery; her name will descend to posterity as "the Maid of Saragossa;" and a scene of her bravery has been admirably painted by Wilkie. In 1837, one of Cabrera's chasseurs succeeded in entering one of the suburbs of the city, but was driven back by the National Guards. During the late insurrection, the inhabitants took a calm but imposing attitude: they refused joining the insurgents, and thus violating the constitution. They objected not to the Lopez administration, but demanded that Espartero should remain Regent until the majority of the Queen. Notwithstanding the intrigues and supplications of the Juntas of Barcelona, Malaga, and Valencia, they remained firm in their resolution, and only opened their gates to the opponents of the Regent when any further resistance would have tended to prolong a useless civil war. Brigadier Ametlar, the insurgent chief, entered Saragossa, his troops fraternised with the National Guards; but he was obliged to give a solemn pledge that they should not be disarmed. No sooner had the Regent embarked, than the insurgent Captain General of Aragon attempted to violate the convention entered into with Brigadier Ametlar, and troops were sent to Saragossa for that purpose! The National Guards protested, and for the present the design is abandoned. Brigadier Ametlar has, for reasons at this moment unknown, quitted the army, and thrown up his commission as a brigadier.

Saragossa, by the Spaniards written "Zaragoza," is a large and wealthy city, situated on a fertile plain on the left bank of the Ebro, and at the conflux of the Gallego and the Huerva. The Ebro separates the city from its suburbs, and is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 600 feet in length, and resting on seven arches. Most of the streets of Saragossa are narrow and crooked; the houses are old, but regularly built. The city, however, has many remarkable buildings, as the Exchange, a noble stone edifice, with marble busts of most of the kings of Aragon; the metropolitan church, with an elaborate front and lofty tower; but the most singular edifice in Saragossa is the leaning tower (Torre Nueva), which, in point of inclination, rivals, if it does not exceed, that of Pisa. It has remained in its present inclined position since 1594, the year in which it was built: this architectural wonder is shown in our engraving.



SARAGOSSA.

The annexed engraving represents Zurbano and his staff, and is very characteristic of the costume of Guerilla partisans. The caps, as worn by the cavalry, are called a beret, and are of different colours. During the Carlist war in the Basque provinces, those who wore red berets were called Chapelgorris, and those with white berets, Chapelchurris; the Carlists of Biscay had brown, and those of Alava blue berets. These caps are extremely convenient for mountain warfare; they are a preservative against the branches of trees, and a covering for the head during the night. Zumalacarrégui wore a red beret, and Cabrera frequently a white one. Don Carlos never could be persuaded to put on the Carlist cap; but his wife, the Princess de Beyra, always appeared before the army, when on horseback, in a beret. All the Guerilla cavalry have lances, which they handle with great dexterity, and do much mischief to their enemy. The officers in the Spanish army above the rank of a captain, are without epaulets. The lieutenant-colonel has two gold stripes on the cuffs of his coat; the full colonel, three; the brigadier, a rank not known in the British or French service, a gold wreath of oak on the cuffs; a marescal de campo, two wreaths; a lieutenant-general, three wreaths; and a captain-general, equal to a field-marshal, is liberally covered with gold braiding.

In the late Carlist war, the troops opposed in Guipuzcoa to the

British Legion, commanded by Sir Lacy Evans, wore white berets.

Martin Berrier, more generally known by the name of Zurbano, brought himself into the notice of the Christino party, of which he was a partisan, as a leader of Pizetteros. The reckless daring and miraculous success which accompanied all his exploits, made him a most valuable acquisition in a guerilla warfare. If anything more hazardous than usual was to be accomplished, it was intrusted to Zurbano. The men were generally vagabonds of every country and every clime. With these confidants would Zurbano, in the dusk of the evening, take his departure from Burgos to visit some of the surrounding pueblas. Whether his object were the levying of contribution, the satisfaction of revenge, or the arrest of some suspected or known individuals, Martin seldom returned empty handed. Hence his name became the terror of the neighbourhood; and the threat of a visit from Zurbano was generally sufficient to destroy the peace of any village in Old Castile.

In a despatch from Sir Charles Napier to Lord Ellenborough, dated Camp Pir Abubukhur, January 22, 1843, is the following anecdote:—"I must tell your lordship an anecdote of Major Waddington, of the engineers. In blowing up Emaum Ghur, he took three mines to fire himself—they were close together; having fired the fusee of two, he, with his characteristic deliberation, proceeded to apply his match to the third, which would not ignite. An officer who was with him cried out—'Good God, Waddington, come away; the two mines will explode directly,' and immediately the officer very properly ran off to a tree, itself much too close, but he did not like to leave the major, whose answer was, with his accustomed slow way of speaking, 'I can't help that, this mine must be fired,' and there he actually remained till the third was lighted, and the other two did explode, and he escaped, walking away (for the officer told me it could not be called a run for any one but Waddington) under a shower of ruins, with his hands over his head to save it from falling bricks. This was a very foolish thing to do, but one cannot help admiring the cool resolution of the man."

FATHER MATHEW'S PILGRIM.—An eccentric Irishman has been in the habit of following the reverend apostle of temperance in his mission through Ireland and England, and made his appearance daily near the platform at Kennington-common and other places. He is a man about 40 years of age, of robust stature, and expressive countenance. He wears an old pair of cord trousers and jacket, and has a curious crown on his head formed with rushes, in the front of which is a small peacock's feather. He neither wears shoes or stockings, but carries in his hand a staff with several religious devices carved round it. He is looked upon by the lower orders of his countrymen with great reverence, and receives a few pence occasionally from them. He also wears round his bare brawny neck a small blue riband, to which is attached a diminutive brass cross and his medal. He is very reluctant to answer any questions which are put to him by strangers, and gets angry when asked too many. He collects almost as great an assemblage around him as his reverend master.

The Welsh correspondent of the *Times*, in describing the enthusiasm of the Rebeccaes in South Wales, says:—"To show the feeling of the people, the very children, as the mail drove through the town, waved their hats, and shouted 'Becca for ever!' These Welsh children remind us strongly of Lord Eldon's definition of an Irish boy."



ZURBANO AND HIS STAFF.



CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXXIV.

ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

This handsome structure, at the period of its completion, in 1824, attracted considerable attention, from its being less faulty than the majority of modern attempts at a revival of the florid, pointed, perpendicular, or Tudor style of architecture, and is therefore entitled to more detailed description than usual. It was designed by Mr. Savage, who commenced the recent repair of the Temple church; and whose skill in early English architecture is unquestionably extensive. The first stone was laid October 12, 1820, and the church was consecrated October 18, 1824. It stands eastward of the Fulham-road, and its lofty pinnacled tower is a strikingly embellished feature of the western suburb.

In the engraving is shown the principal or western front of this highly-enriched edifice. It is in the style of architecture which prevailed in our ecclesiastical edifices during part of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which is carefully adhered to throughout the structure. The first object that arrests our attention in this front, is its lofty and well-proportioned tower, the area of which, with the arcade communicating thereto, forms a covered walk or ambulatory, and is at once a great convenience and embellishment. The principal entrance, which is beneath the tower, has a projecting gablet, enriched with tracery and crocketing, and surmounted by a well-sculptured finial; and the wall on each side of the gablet is relieved by panelling. The piers of the arcade have projecting buttresses, above which is a moulded cornice, with Gothic pateræ at intervals; the whole finished by a pierced parapet, and pinnacles above the piers. Above this arcade rise the walls of the aisles and nave; and the flying buttresses springing from the former, in order to counteract the ceiling of the nave, have an extremely light and airy effect. Above the body of the church the pinnacled tower rises to a height of 142 feet from the ground; and near the top, the walls and octangular buttresses are ornamented by panelling, the heads of which are filled with tracery: above this, a large moulded cornice, with grotesque heads and other ornamental devices in its front, is continued entirely round the walls and buttresses. An embattled parapet, pierced by two tiers of upright divisions, with pointed heads filled in with tracery, terminates the walls of the tower; but the buttresses are continued about 20 feet higher, and are pierced similarly to the parapet, by four tiers of openings; the pinnacles are also open at the bottom, and are crowned by finials. The parts



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CHELSEA.

thus described, may be said to form an entire mass of decoration, still affording a light and elegant finish to this noble appendage to the more useful part of the structure.

The north and south fronts are divided by boldly-projecting buttresses into nine compartments, in seven of which are inserted lofty windows, the heads filled in with tracery: small blank windows occupy the two extreme compartments; the windows of the clerestory being similar to those of the aisles, with the omission of the transom. In these fronts the flying buttresses are seen to the best advantage, and each being partly contained on the walls of the clerestory, is crowned by a pinnacle; the extreme buttresses of the aisles are also surmounted with pinnacles; and the parapets are pierced with open tracery. A sunk area extends the whole length of these fronts, serving to admit light and air into the extensive vaults under the church.

The east front would present a magnificent aspect were it not for the vestry building, which occupies the whole space of the central division, to the height of about fifteen feet. The great eastern window is divided horizontally into seven lights, or spaces, by upright mullions, which, being crossed by transoms, the height is made into five divisions. The head of the window contains a circular light, enriched with cinque-foils, between sub-arches springing from the centre and extreme mullions, filled with ramified tracery. At the angles of the nave are octangular turrets rising above the roof, and near the top ornamented with long panels, pierced with open tracery: they are each covered by a cupola of an ogee form, crocketed, and terminated with a finial. On each side of these turrets are entrances to the aisles.

The principal access to the interior is through a lofty vestibule, with a panelled and enriched ceiling: here are spacious staircases leading to the galleries. On entering the body of the church the effect is forcibly impressive, it having much of the boldness characteristic of our ancient cathedrals. Thus, the vaulting of the nave is built entirely of stone, and is believed to be the first of the kind that has been executed since the revival of Gothic architecture. It is groined, and the arch is of an obtusely-pointed form. It commences from the capital of a slender shaft, rising from the clustered columns of the nave, whence nine carved ribs diverge and intersect the ribs from the opposite side at the vertex of the arch, along which is continued a rib, with sculptured bosses at the points of intersection. The vaulting over the communion and organ gallery varies from the preceding; each side of the arch having panels, with pointed heads, inclosing cinque-foils; at the springing of the arch is a moulded cornice, with projecting busts of angels. The nave is lofty and capacious, and is divided on either side from the aisles by an arcade supported by six clustered columns, and two semi-columns next the abutting walls; they are placed on plinths as high as the pewing. These pillars support the galleries through the whole length of the nave and breadth of the aisles; and their fronts are ornamented by Gothic panels. Immediately above the arcade, and under the sill of the clerestory windows, are ornamental recesses in imitation of the ancient triforium, which afford a fine relief to the wall. The altar-screen, occupying the whole breadth of the nave, is profusely decorated with delicate sculpture, and is altogether a fine composition. In the central division is a painting

of the Ascension, reputed to be by Northcote. The great window occupying the whole space above the altar-screen is beautifully effective. The font is octagonal, and executed in marble; the pulpit and reading-desk are of oak, octangular, supported by piers and arches, tastefully carved.

The building is of brick, cased externally with Bath stone, of which material all the outside ornamental work is executed. It will contain 2000 persons. The main dimensions are—

Interior length of church .....	130 feet.
Width .....	61
Height from pavement to the crown of vaulting .....	60
Height of aisles .....	32
Ditto of tower to top of pinnacles .....	142
A few years since an individual committed suicide by throwing himself from the battlements of this lofty tower.	



TAILORS' ASYLUM, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

This handsome building has just been completed for the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors, founded on the 10th of February, 1837.

The good work originated with Mr. Stulz, the president of the Society, who, at one of the anniversary meetings, announced to the members that he would present them with a piece of land as a site for an asylum. Accordingly, at a sale of the Southampton estate, he made the above purchase; and, at his sole cost and charge, erected the chapel, and six of the adjoining houses. The asylum consists, at present, of the chapel and ten houses; the dwelling at the south end being appropriated for the chaplain. Each house consists of eight rooms, two being allotted to each pensioner. There are, at present,

thirty-six pensioners and their wives in the asylum; and five more to be elected on the 28th of the present month. In addition to the apartments, each pensioner receives 8s. per week, and coals.

The Asylum is in the old English style, from the design of Mr. T. Meyer. The first stone was laid by the Marquis of Salisbury, on the 31st of May, 1842; and the chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on the 24th of June last. The chapel has been endowed by Mr. Stulz; and the communion-plate, books, altar-screen, and furniture of the chapel, have been presented by different master members of the institution. In short, there seems to have been only one object in view—the perfecting the work so liberally begun by the president. In addition to the Asylum, there is a permanent fund of upwards of £10,000.



MODEL FRIGATE, GREENWICH.

Greenwich is, strangely enough, the whereabouts of the first and last of a seaman's existence. In its magnificent palace-hospital are laid up those weather-beaten and infirm veterans, who look, as they hobble about in their antique dresses, almost like the people of another time. Everything in this ship on shore is as nautical as it can be: they sleep in cabins, they mess together, they are officered

by lieutenants, an admiral hoists his flag over the combined force; they have plenty to eat and drink, and the vessel goes on with a smooth sea and a flowing sheet, until the clouds of age and infirmity overshadow all. Such are the closing scenes of the seaman's life at Greenwich; and immediately adjoining the last home of the "ancient mariners" is an institution of kindred interest—the Royal



Naval School, wherein thousands are nurtured for service on the wide, wide sea. It is, indeed, one of the most important institutions in this country. The upper school consists of 400 boys, the sons of officers, seamen, and mariners in the royal service, and the sons of officers and seamen in the merchant sea-service, who receive an excellent practical education in navigation and nautical astronomy: 400 boys and 200 girls are received into the lower school, and instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. The "Model Frigate," represented in the engraving, has just been added to the educational means and appliances of the upper school, we believe, at the suggestion of the Hon. Capt. Rous, M.P.; and, for practice in what may be termed nautical gymnastics, i.e., learning seamanship practically, we think the model frigate must prove as serviceable as the idea is ingenious and striking. She was built at Chatham in the early part of the year, and is about the size of a sloop of war. Her top-sides are laid on sleepers, and after her construction she was taken to pieces and removed to the school-ground at Greenwich, where she has been set up, as if in her proper element: she has ten ports of a side, with bridle ports, eight long guns of a side, and a figure-head; and she may be set sail for teaching rigging and unrigging, gunnery, &c. In the engraving, she is shown going into action under her three top-sails, and with hands aloft loosening top-gallant sails. It is supposed that she will be appropriately christened "the Princess Royal."

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26th.

SUNDAY, August 20.—Tenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 21.—St. Bernard.  
TUESDAY, 22.—Battle of Bosworth, 1485.  
WEDNESDAY, 23.—American war declared, 1775.  
THURSDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.  
FRIDAY, 25.—Revolution at Brussels, 1830.  
SATURDAY, 26.—Prince Albert's Birthday.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 26.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
9 49	10 31	11 13	11 50	0 0	0 20
9 49	10 31	11 13	11 50	0 0	0 20

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Clericus Surriensis."—"C. R." Manchester.—The author of the romance has a high moral purpose to work out.  
"A Subscriber." Plymouth.—Under consideration.  
"Z." Brixton.—We have not room.  
"P."—The long letter on Irish affairs may prove serviceable.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—See our journal of July 15, No. 63, page 88.  
"P. C. S."—We will consider of the kindly suggestion.  
"T. C." Camden-town.—We have received an impression of a portrait of the Baboo, Dwarkanath Tagore, from a drawing by James Holmes, Esq., and engraved by Mr. Collins; it is a striking likeness, finely executed.  
"Inquirer." Altringham.—The speech will be found in Prior's "Life of Burke."  
"H. L. H." Stamford.—Thanks for the sketch of St. Helena, for which, however, we have not space.  
"A. J." Huddersfield.—We do not receive matrimonial advertisements.  
"H. S."—The subjects are not sufficiently picturesque.  
"A Lover of Literature." Leeds.—As often as our space permits.  
"S. D. D." Chippenham.—Inquire of Mr. Wylde, geographer to the Queen, Charing-cross.  
"M. S. M." Helston.—We do not know the Christian name of the party referred to.  
"A. B. C."—See our engraving of Henson's Aerial Machine, in No. 48, and an exposition of the fallacy in the following number.  
"W. L." Lynn.—Our correspondent is quizzing.  
"One who sees the I. L. N."—It is thanked for the hint.  
"J. S." Islington.—His letter has been forwarded to the printer.  
"A. A. L."—We have not room for the fragment.  
"A. B. O." Birmingham.—We would answer our correspondent with pleasure, did the circumstances stated enable us to do so.  
"A Subscriber." Leicester.—Spoonfuls is correct.  
"J. A." Chesterfield.—The subject is picturesque, but has been too often engraved. Novelty is a great point.  
"T. R." should advertise. Our charge is 7s. for 5 lines, and 1s. per line after.  
"X. Y. Z."—Apply to a respectable solicitor.  
"Inco." Wellingborough.—We do not know the charges of the Herald's College; but any seal engraver may supply the information.  
"W. M. C." Dowlis.—The Military Gazette shall appear in future.  
"M. R."—The letter has been referred to our artist.  
"K. N. T."—Will our correspondent favour us with a sketch of the new club-house, &c.?  
"Trintolemus Yellowley."—The MS. is left at the office.  
"J. H." New Kent-road. The MS. is illegible.  
"M. S." near Garstang.—The sketches are not of sufficiently popular interest. The print cannot now be sent postage free.  
"J. B." 101, High-street, Islington.—The invention shall not be lost sight of, should circumstances bring the general subject before the public.  
"J. R." Crick. It.—We do not remember that Sir George Hewitt ever commanded the forces in Ireland.  
We have not room for the sketch of the Priory near Reading.  
"H. C. B." Bloomsbury square.—What is the subject?  
"R. B. S." should send six postage stamps, and the No. shall be forwarded. The mistake has been referred to the printer.  
"L. N."—We have not room for the sinking of the steamer in Loch Katrine.  
"Querist."—We do not know the precise extent of the patronage in question.  
"A. O. E."—Pantheism, in mythology, is a species of religion, in which the universe was considered as the supreme God. The term has been used of late by certain reviewers, to stigmatize what they consider the ultra-scientific spirit of the present day.  
"C. J. B." Blackheath.—There is promise in the specimens sent; but we do not recommend the culture of blank verse.  
"T. J. D." Dowlis.—The exhibition of the Royal Academy is closed for the season.  
The communication from Newbury, dated Aug. 16, shall be attended to.  
"R. W. W."—We will inquire.  
"Thos. S." Clerkenwell-green.—Shortly.  
"W. Y. S."—We think, without tickets.  
"Thalia's" letter has been forwarded to the engraver.  
"Octogenarius."—The bridemaids were Lady Alexandrina Vane, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lady Clementina Villiers.  
CHESS.—"D. G." shall be answered by post.  
"A Constant Reader." "Gm. F."—Received.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1843.

The session is all but at an end. In a few days her Majesty will prorogue Parliament in person, and thank her faithful Commons for voting the supplies. Whether the Legislature, however, will succeed in satisfying the country that they have done more than just this—that they have performed an amount of public good which all classes may regard alike as a fair *quid pro quo* for the moneys levied upon them for the proper service of the state—is a question solved with more ease than gratification, and its answer will be indeed a poor one to the cry of grievance or the murmur of disaffection and distress. What has the Parliament done? How will honourable members answer their constituents if the grouse shooting does not put constituents altogether out of their heads? John Bull will tell his M.P., "You made me lots of promises when you were last upon the hustings—when you wanted my vote and knew the sort of language that would get it from me—now here you are again, and let us see what sort of business you have made of it."

"You said the new Poor-law should be amended—that the unsightly workhouse should not be filled so wantonly with misery—that you would lop off its cruelties, instil into it a little pabulum for the affections, put a heart into it if possible, and make it a real charity rather than a mockery and a curse. Have you kept your word?"—"No!"

We do not say the M.P. will literally answer "No!" with open-mouthed honesty; he will most likely try to blink the question, but the gist and meaning of his evasion will be the plain downright negative, and nothing else. John Bull *loquitur* again:—

"You deplored the great amount of distress existing in the agricultural districts, the low condition of wages, the high rents, the oppressive taxation, and you danced a fandango of words over the grievances of farmer and labourer both. Have you done anything to re-assure the one, or alleviate the distresses of the other?"—"No."

"Well, then, on the other hand, you were saddened over the miseries of the manufacturing towns; you sympathised with the overpowering want and woe of the dense cities of trade; you were fearful over the abject wretchedness of the almost starving poor; you admitted over-productiveness, over-population; and you said that some distinct measures must and should be framed to lessen these cankerous evils, and pour balm into the wounds of our squalid slavery at home. You have done this of course?"—"No."

"Humph! Your generals abroad have worked out triumphs for you—have wrought honour out of your wars; soldiers have preserved unsullied the flag and name of Old England, and set her in the car of victory again. They have won you beautiful territory in the burning Ind, and have sent shining treasure from the Chinese shores; and, while your army has been thus brilliantly achieving power away, you have emulated its bravery by meeting home emergencies with an equal spirit; and, as statesmen, you have legislated at least as nobly as (as soldiers) they have fought. Is it not so?"—"No."

"At least, however, your diplomacy has been as good as your warfare: you have not allowed the influence of Russia to grow too powerful in Serbia, or the tyranny of Otho in Greece; you have not allowed France to feather her nest in any fresh colony to which she had no right; and, above all, you have not suffered the councils of the Tuileries to prevail against English interests and a legitimate regency in Madrid. You have carefully avoided all these blunders, have you not?"—"No."

"You found a vast amount of wrong and disaffection prevailing in Ireland, which, as your deliberations progressed, swelled into a fanatic and unconstitutional shouting for repeal. Large armies were gathered under a popular leader to work out by 'passive intimidation' the dismemberment of the empire; and these you discouraged at once and indeed quelled, by conciliating the people with measures of good government and sterling humanity, so that Ireland is now completely pacified and happy, and O'Connell has retired to the *otium cum dignitate* of a riant repose. Is not this the state of things?"—"No."

"Scotland is, I believe, in a state of perfect tranquillity, particularly on religious questions, is she not?"—"No."

"There was some tendency to insubordination in Wales. The tolls there were so oppressive as positively to afflict the farmers and the peasantry; and a sort of general ground of grievance which had grown to strength in the southern districts of the principality had furnished provocation sufficient to effect the rising of the people in a most undisguised warfare conducted by disguised bands. But you have legislated for the grievances, and Rebecca is now asleep and forgotten, or you have sent down troops and Rebecca is now silenced or shot. Is Wales quiet?"—"No."

"You have given us one long-promised boon any how—a boon and a blessing present and future for the whole empire—a perfect scheme of national education for teaching the lower orders morality and religion—raising them in the scale of civilisation, and so promoting the intellectual welfare of the people. We have to thank you for this beautiful model of human legislation, have we not?"—"No."

"I might ask you a great many similar questions, but I begin to get tired; I therefore sum them up in one emphatic inquiry, 'Have you during the past session done anything?'—"No—nothing!"

And so John Bull will turn away disgusted, a patient, sensible, animal; but he will go home to think, and he will tell his family to make up their minds for a different sort of legislation, for that the "do-nothing Parliament" will not suite his book; and he will be right. The fact is that Cobden with his League in one way, Rebecca in another, and O'Connell in a third, have, by sheer action, decision, and energy, done more for the good of their respective causes in one week than Parliament has done for the good of the country in a whole session. But of this we shall have to speak more seriously anon.

It is with no vaunting or vainglorious pride—no feeling of malicious triumph or "joy disguised"—that we call attention to a subject which involves the history of the failure of a fallen opponent—the bankruptcy of the *Illustrated Weekly Times*. It is true that, owing to the use of the word "illustrated" in the title, the first announcement of the doom of that short-lived paper in the *Gazette* had the effect of confusing it, in the minds of careless persons, with this journal, and we were put to some trouble with correspondence on the subject. We might, therefore, be well justified in selecting the report before us as a fit opportunity to crush all error upon that head, and to prove, once and for all, that neither in life nor after death, in struggle or in failure, had we either funds or fortunes in common with our departed contemporary, who, on the other hand, will hardly look back with jealousy from the grave because his monument is in Basinghall-street and ours in the Strand—his epitaph spoken in the Court of Bankruptcy by Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, ours registered by the fiat of public approval in every respectable domicile, from John o' Groat's to the Land's End.

But it is not on any personal ground that we call attention to the report before us; it is rather to check the enterprise of folly, by exhibiting the fate of an undertaking commenced, likelessly, without a prospect of success, in accordance with that sad modern mania for speculation—that gambling among the chances of the world—which expects to become rich without capital, and to make credit do the duty of cash in struggling towards the goal of fortune, until its deluded aspirants, with disappointment and exhaustion, fall prostrate and penniless upon the road. Then we have the sad story of tradesmen victimized, property squandered, respectability forfeited, and disgrace incurred; and all for what?—for a weak, vain, foolish vision of profit, that had no foundation in probability, and which it was nothing short of recklessness to have entertained. With this comment we proceed to abridge the publication of the report:—

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—Aug. 10.  
(Before Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque.)

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES.—IN RE JOSEPH WHITMORE.

An application was this day made on the part of the bankrupt for his certificate, which was opposed by Mr. Lawrence, as solicitor for a Mr. Kelly, who had been favoured with the printing of that journal during the six or seven weeks of its existence, and to whom the bankrupt was now indebted in the sum of £200, and also for Dr. McKenzie for £31 14s. for "literary labour."

Mr. Lawrence stated that this "paper" had originated with a gentleman, a lecturer at the Polytechnic Institution, a Mr. Stiff, an artist, and the bankrupt, who had been for some years a pawnbroker at Stockport, where he was entitled to certain property in right of his wife. After a few further observations he called the bankrupt, who, having been sworn, stated substantially as follows:—

I was a partner in the *Weekly Illustrated Times* with two other partners, one of whom brought in £100 (cash), myself £100, and Mr. Stiff wood-cuts, which he valued at £100, and which I think to have been worth £80, and that was all the capital we had.

By Mr. Lawrence: I see by your balance-sheet that you owe debts to the amount of £1200: are all these on account of the newspaper?—They are not, and they do not include Mr. Kelly's debt for printing. The paper began on the 4th of March last. It lasted six or seven weeks. Kelly was the printer, and his bill was from £25 to £30 a week. I was not considerably in debt when I started the paper. Mr. Kelly did not get any money for the first three weeks, but at the end of the fourth week he got £20; and, subsequently, blocks to the

amount of £25 obtained from a sale, under the sheriff. My partner told me that with £300 the paper could be well carried on.

Now, for the profits of the paper, what were the receipts of your paper?—£204 10s. 4d. for the six weeks. I never received a farthing of it for my own use, but my partner was paid as editor as well as sub-editor, but the whole of the proceeds were expended upon the paper. The paper-maker got about £120 out of our capital, and there is now only £16 due to him. My solicitor (Mr. James) made an offer of 6s. 8d. in the pound to my creditors, and he is now solicitor to my assignees.

Cross-examined by Mr. James: We paid about £80 or £90 for stamps, and I never had a penny from the concern for my own living. Mr. Wilson (as executor under the will of my father-in-law) has twice tried to sell the Stockport property, both before and after my bankruptcy.

Are you not aware that Mr. Kelly, as the printer, has to pay the advertisement duty, which you have left unpaid?—I am not aware that Mr. Kelly has to pay any advertisement duty.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: There are special securities entered into for that purpose.

Mr. Wm. Kelly examined by Mr. Lawrence: About ten days before the first publication of the *Illustrated Weekly Times*, Mr. Whitmore and his partner called upon me, requesting that I should print it, and stipulating to pay me week by week. When, however, I found that no money was forthcoming at the end of the second week, I pressed them for my money, the amount then owing to me being nearly £100, and added that I would not go on, but the editor assured me that Mr. Whitmore was a man of very large property; that he could easily raise ten times the amount of my debt; and that he would immediately write to his solicitor in the country to realize it. In consequence also of repeated declarations of the bankrupt's solvency I consented to increase my debt, and the only sums I have received are £23 5s., and from the sale of the blocks £25.

Cross-examined by Mr. James: I brought an action against the bankrupt for the amount of my debt, and recovered a judgment. He offered me bills for 6s. 8d. in the pound, but without any security, which I refused to take.

Mr. Lawrence addressed the court in opposition to the bankrupt's application, chiefly on the ground of his misrepresentations to Mr. Kelly, and upon the impropriety of persons with so small a capital embarking in a speculation of this description with a hope of competing with a rival establishment which had been completely successful (the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*). The creditors did not wish to deal harshly with him, nor did they seek to withhold his certificate altogether; but they did think it a case in which the court, for the sake of the public, should mark its displeasure at such a course of conduct as that pursued by the bankrupt.

Mr. James briefly addressed the court in favour of the bankrupt's application, and added that the assignees were satisfied with his accounts.

Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque: This is a case in which the court must mark its disapprobation of the bankrupt's misrepresentations as to his being a man of property, when, according to his own statement, he was in debt £1000 when he entered into this business. He was barely able to raise £100; his partner also only £100; and the third partner, Mr. Stiff, only a few wood-blocks; and upon that slight capital attempting to rival another well-established paper. To say the least of it it was a wild speculation; and his representations to Mr. Kelly as to the amount of his property passed the ordinary bounds even of the most sanguine speculator. It is not a case, however, for actual refusal, but, in justice to his creditors and to the trading community, I shall adjourn his certificate for six months from the time of passing his last examination.

The remarks of Mr. Lawrence and of the learned commissioner mark their sense of the lamentable profligacy of the whole transaction. Here is a paper started upon three hundred pounds which the most moderate success would put to an outlay of several hundreds a week, the capital to supply which is absolutely necessary to maintain a journal of this nature with anything like an approach to respectability. Why, more than as many thousands were expended in the mere announcement of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* before its first number saw the light; and, if there had not been as much more as would naturally be required to follow up the consequences of that first outlay, the proprietors of this journal would never have allowed a copy to have gone forth—would never have put themselves—we do not say in a position of failure, for that might happen to us all—but in the still more humiliating predicament of not being able to keep pace with their own success. But what if they had had credit to have involved others in possible ruin without one shilling of their own! Their want of principle would then have been worse than their want of capital. Thus we see in any and every light the impropriety of hazarding wild speculations, and of setting up weak oppositions to successful and established enterprise—entering a field without seed to sow or consequent power to reap with crops ripening everywhere around upon luxuriantly cultivated grounds; and the speculator's one waste morsel laying in barrenness and decay, or wildly scattered with the one half-load of manure which he has had the pittance to pinch, and through which is foolish enough to hope that his ground will yield a harvest of its own accord. These are the chimeras which destroy credit, and do incalculable mischief to the integrity of trade.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert attended divine service in the chapel in the Great Park. The Rev. H. J. Cooper officiated. Several of the royal household attended divine service in the parish church. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert promenaded on the terrace in front of the castle, and once round the Grand Parterre. The fine bands of the Regiments of the Life and Colstream Guards were in attendance, and the company present very numerous. Her Majesty and the Prince, we are happy to say, were looking exceedingly well.

On Saturday evening the King of Hanover, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company at dinner at Apsley House. His Majesty had a dinner party at Kew on Sunday.

On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walking exercise. In the afternoon they rode out in the Park on horseback. The Earl of Haddington, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and Sir H. Wheatley arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duke de Palmella took his departure.

On Tuesday and Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and in the afternoon rode out in the Park.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Since the arrival of the Earl of Haddington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Captain Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, the Commander of the Royal Yacht, at Windsor Castle, upon a visit to her Majesty, all the necessary arrangements have been made connected with the marine excursion of the Queen and her illustrious Consort during the sojourn of the court at Brighton. Her Majesty is expected to proceed from Windsor to the Royal Pavilion on Monday, the 28th inst. The Black Eagle steam-vessel will be one of the squadron which will accompany the royal yacht. There is now very little doubt that her Majesty will honour Plymouth, and probably Pembroke dockyard, with a visit during the royal trip. It is likewise expected that the Queen and her illustrious Consort will honour the Earl and Countess Cawdor with a short visit, at their mansion, Stackpole Court, in the county of Pembroke. It will be remembered that at the launching of the Victoria and Albert Yacht at Pembroke, on the 26th of April last, it was christened, at the Queen's express desire, by the Countess Cawdor.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Mary, the Baron Knesbeck, and a numerous suite, arrived, on Tuesday night, at Dover, in four carriages, at Worthington's Ship Hotel. On Wednesday morning their Royal Highnesses embarked, under a salute from the batteries on the heights, from the Admiralty-yard, on board her Majesty's packet Ariel, Captain Smithett, for Calais.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge will leave St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, on a visit to his serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, after which he will proceed to Corfu, to assume his command in the Ionian Isles.

The preparations which it is usual to make for the reception of the Court at Brighton are still in progress, and are in a very forward state. Instructions have been received from the Lord Chamberlain's office to admit no one to view the Palace whilst the preparations are going on. The 28th inst. has been named as the day on which her Majesty will arrive.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT, Monday.—Yesterday the Queen Dowager attended divine service, both in the morning and afternoon, with Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Earl of Denbigh, Lord Faringham and Lady Mary Fielding, Lady Charles Somerset and Hon. Miss Somerset, Hon. Miss Eden, Miss Mitchell, and Sir David Davies. As usual, nearly the whole of the domestic household attended the service. The Rev. Mr. Grant officiated. This afternoon her Majesty intends to visit Worcester; and, as it is the first visit of Queen Adelaide, the royal presence is likely to occasion the liveliest interest among the inhabitants of that loyal city. Preparations on a most extensive scale are in progress to welcome the Queen Dowager, and there is to be an illumination at night. It is said that the Queen Dowager, after partaking of a *ajajner* at the Rev. J. R. Wood's, one of the canons of the Cathedral, will, with the whole of the suite, attend divine service in the Cathedral. A beautiful and accurate engraving of Witley Court appeared in the 66th number of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty, attended by the Baron de Reitzenstein, honoured the Viscountess Duncannon with his company on Tuesday, at her ladyship's evening party, in Granton-street.—Prince Lieven paid a visit to the King on Wednesday.



It is reported that the Duke de Bordeaux intends shortly paying a visit to London. It is said that the young prince, who studies indefatigably, wishes to go to England in order to ascertain the source of the naval superiority of this country; and it is said that his family press him to execute this project, which will save him from witnessing a painful event which is shortly expected to occur. The Duke d'Angoulême is dangerously ill.

**APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—Lord Biantyre, who is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is in his 25th year. His lordship lately held a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and his father, the late lord, was accidentally killed during the revolution in Brussels in 1830. Lady Evelyn, whose presentation at Court took place only in June last, is in her 18th year. The ceremony is expected to take place on the 22nd instant, at Trentham.

The fine old Elizabethan mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield, Herts, was the scene of unusual festivity on Tuesday last, on the interesting occasion of the marriage of Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the noble marquis, and Mr. Jas. M. Balfour, M.P. for the Haddington burghs, son of Mr. and Lady Eleanor Balfour, of Whittingham Castle, N.B. The Duke of Wellington and several other distinguished members of the nobility were present on the occasion.

**DEATH OF LADY LOUISA MARSH.**—The Marchioness of Anglesey, Earl Cadogan, Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, and several other families of rank, have been placed in mourning by the demise of Lady Louisa Marsh, who died at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, at Birmingham, on Saturday last. The deceased lady, who was third and youngest daughter of George, first Earl Cadogan, by his second marriage, was born Sept. 1, 1787, and married April 21, 1840, the Rev. Dr. William Marsh.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by the officers of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards and a few select friends, partook of a white bait dinner at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich. The distinguished party embarked on board the Pink, above-bridged steamer, at seven o'clock from Whitehall-stairs. The brass band of the regiment was on board, and played various national and popular airs during the trip. His Royal Highness and friends were greeted by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the yacht of the Belgian minister, lying off the royal hospital. His Royal Highness gave the above entertainment previous to embarking for the Mediterranean.

**THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.**—The result of the late trials connected with the Custom-house frauds has caused the heads of the various departments to issue circulars to those in a subordinate capacity, with the view of ascertaining if their securities for the faithful performance of their duties were alive and solvent, as great losses have been sustained by Government in consequence of those who had become liable, by bonds or other deeds, being dead or insolvent many years before the parties for whom they became security yielded to the temptations held out to them to connive at fraudulent acts when performing their usual duties. It is understood that, in future, annual returns will have to be made by all employed in the customs department, to show that their securities are alive and solvent, to prevent the possibility of further losses in that way.

**FATHER MATHEW AT PADDINGTON.**—The "Apostle of Total Abstinence" paid a visit to the extensive district of Paddington on Wednesday, for the purpose of administering the pledge to the good people of that and the upper parts of Marylebone. The proceedings were of the usual character. It was computed that about 2000 took the pledge during the day. Father Mathew visited Enfield on Thursday.

Tuesday was an oppressively hot day in the metropolis, with a hazy atmosphere and scarcely a breath of air stirring. The thermometer stood as high as 78. In the afternoon a smart shower fell, and there was a rumbling of distant thunder—and at night lightning visible. There was apparently a heavy storm to the southward. We hear that the harvest is going on with activity in most parts of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wiltshire. On Wednesday morning the atmosphere was very heavy, and about half-past seven o'clock there was a fog as dense as the thickest of "drear November," for about a quarter of an hour, in the vicinity of the Thames; candles had to be lighted to enable persons to transact their ordinary business.

**AN APPARITION IN HIGH LIFE.**—A curious circumstance occurred at the dinner given to the King of Hanover by the Duke of Wellington on Saturday evening last. The soup and fish had only been removed, when the folding doors were thrown open, and a lady, in full dress and wearing a profusion of diamonds, entered, and advanced towards the table, evidently with the intention of becoming one of the *convives*. There was, however, no vacant place. The guests looked at the lady with the suspicion which her unexpected appearance was calculated to excite; and the noble host having at a glance ascertained that she was not an acquaintance of his, deputed Lord Charles Wellesley to hand her from the *salle à manger*. The lady asserted that she was an invited guest: nay, more, that she had attended the concert lately given by his grace. Her name she declared to be Angela, but it is stated that her real name is *S\*\*\*\*\**. Report asserts her to have been a miniature painter, who inherited a fortune some time back, and whose intellects are somewhat deranged. It appears on inquiry that this person did gain admittance at the duke's concert the other evening.—*Morning Post*.

**THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.**—(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)—This publication, which we believe has had, and continues to have, the greatest run of any issues of the weekly press in the metropolis, is before us in its last half-yearly portion, most splendidly bound up in green, ornamented in gilt. Of the countless features of this publication worthy of praise, nothing is superior to its pictorial illustrations, which, first-rate in point of artistic excellence, are wonderful in point of number and variety. Its literary ability is also of conspicuous merit, and its original articles amount in its present phase to no less than 7500. With regard, however, to its combined claims to popularity, the proof is in the fact, that, with hourly increasing subscribers, it can number not one seceding reader. Nor can this contain anything to surprise, as the interest of its pages is intense to a degree; amusing, nay, engaging, beyond all language to do justice to their ease, life, piquancy, and variety. The eye and the mind are equally attracted, riveted, and delighted by them. They are the most certain antidote to ennui we have met with. They catch the drowsy sense, infusing into it, as it were, new vitality and animation. Especially to the juvenile part of the public the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is an acquisition utterly invaluable; and the community is under a debt to its conductors not to be cancelled by anything less than the very sentiment itself of heartfelt gratitude.

**LORD BROUGHAM.**—The *Morning Post*, in reference to the conduct of Lord Brougham on the Catholic oath question the other night, observes, "It may be remarked, as a bit of gossip, that the noble and erratic Chancellor has now all but deserted his seat on the Opposition benches, and has taken his place on the woolsack so close to Lord Lyndhurst as to threaten momentarily to 'push him from his stool.' Between the attractive woolsack and the seductive Treasury bench Lord Brougham now flits like a perturbed spirit."

COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE LATE THUNDER-STORM.**—Accounts from almost every village in the vale of Berke detail the damage inflicted either by the violent hail which accompanied the storm or by the electric fluid. In many places the grain crops are described as having been completely beaten down, and the grain thrashed from the ears as cleanly as it under the ordinary process in the barn. The trees are said to have been, in those places in which the storm descended with its full fury, stripped of their leaves, the windows were broken, and the ground in a few moments covered with pieces of ice, measuring in some instances from five to six inches in circumference.

**THE LATE STORMS.**—Serious losses have been sustained by the holders of property in the Bedford level. In the fens alone upwards of 2000 acres of the hay crop, of the value of at least £10,000, has been totally destroyed, and the pasturage of 1000 head of cattle is entirely inundated. The consequence of this sad disaster is, that about 1000 persons, men, women, and children, have been entirely thrown out of employment.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—A highly-respectable meeting, convened by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was held in that town on Wednesday last, for the purpose of considering the present alarming state of the country, with a view to the adoption of such measures as might be deemed advisable. After a long discussion it was agreed to convene a general meeting of the town

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Evening.

ALARMING FIRES AND EXPLOSION.

**TREMENDOUS FIRE NEAR LONDON-BRIDGE.**—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH.—A little before two o'clock this (Saturday) morning one of the most terrific and destructive fires which have occurred for a number of years broke out in Cotton's Wharf, near London-bridge. The front of this extensive building faces the river, and the back extends to Tooley-street. Scarcely was the first alarm given before the whole range of buildings became enveloped in flame. The fire spread with amazing rapidity, and before a single engine was on the spot, the premises were in a blaze. Jones's Wharf, which joined Cotton's on the east, was next ignited, and the flames spread with a rapidity which, considering that the night was perfectly calm, was almost unparalleled. The flames shot upwards to an amazing height, and illuminated the metropolis for miles around. Engines from all parts now rushed rapidly to the scene of danger. The engines of the fire brigade, the floating engines, and the engines of the different companies were congregated on the spot within a short time of

each other. But the fire had made so great head that, notwithstanding the vast volume of water poured from different directions upon the blazing mass, it still continued to rage with fiercer fury. From Jones's Wharf, still extending to the east, the flames communicated to Topping's Wharf, and, while the whole line of buildings were simultaneously burning, the steeple of St. Olave's Church caught, and the flames, extending from the roof to the highest peak, presented one of the most awfully grand spectacles it is possible to conceive. From London, Southwark, Blackfriars, and other bridges higher up the river, the whole action of the fire could be distinctly traced. The numerous towers and steeples of the metropolis, and the houses and wharfs that line the river side, were perceived with even more distinctness than when standing out in the noonday sun. The flames, which shot upwards to a terrific distance, were reflected in the water, and made the tide appear like molten gold. The Monument and St. Paul's were beautiful objects, their summits appearing as if sheathed in the brightest copper. The exquisite steeple of St. Bride's was discerned in all its proportions, the vane at the top flashing back the light it received; and the whole scene along the river, as far as the eye could reach, assuming from the intensity of the light an appearance perfectly magical. In the fire itself by far the sublimest object was the blazing church. The buildings round it seemed to form a vast bed of flame, from which rose distinct and clear, as every now and then the smoke was wafted from the steeple of St. Olave's, a magnificent pillar of clear flame. The appearance it presented at a short distance was that of a high tower, spouting forth innumerable jets of brilliant gas. The flame was unclouded by smoke, and burnt with radiance and purity, exactly resembling, though on a larger scale, the lines of gas illumination in front of the balconies of the club-houses on state occasions. From the tower the flames extended to the roof, the exertions of the firemen, and the tons of water poured forth by the engines, which were now in full play, appearing to have no effect in subduing the conflagration. In front of the wharfs three schooners caught fire, and it was only by prodigious exertions that the shipping in the river was preserved from more extensive damage. On the west, the residence of Mr. Goodchild, plumber and glazier, was ignited, but by the judicious arrangements of Mr. Braidwood, supported by a great number of efficient assistants, and the continuous playing of the floating and other engines, the fire was now got in some degree under control. A great number of other buildings, however, were dreadfully burnt and damaged, and the flames were not out at a late hour. Shortly before four another fire, threatened to be attended with destructive consequences, burst out at 268, High-street, Borough, but whether communicated by the flying substances hurled from the other conflagration could not, at the moment, be ascertained. No guess can at present be formed of the extent of damage done. St. Olave's Church is totally destroyed. The Lord Mayor was on the spot, and with much presence of mind took the direction of the police force, and rendered valuable service.

**SOLEMNIZATION OF TWO MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF SAINT OLAVE, SOUTHWARK.**—This morning, shortly after nine o'clock, two marriages were solemnized in the north-east corner of the church, by Mr. McKensie, who officiated for the Rev. Dr. Kenny, the rector. A temporary platform was erected for the purpose, and whilst the ceremony was being performed the fire was raging furiously in the north gallery. This extraordinary scene took place in the presence of several of the firemen and other persons, and the singularity of the proceedings will not soon be forgotten by all who witnessed it.—Sheriff Pilcher, who is the senior churchwarden, visited the ruins at half-past nine o'clock. The damage done to the church is estimated at £16,000, and an assurance is effected to the amount of £7000 in the Royal Exchange. A meeting of the inhabitants will be held this afternoon to consider what steps are to be adopted with reference to the church.

Saturday, Four o'clock, P.M.

This afternoon we visited the ruins, which, viewed from every point, presented a scene of destruction almost incredible to those who merely read of it as the work of a few hours. Not only are walls left roofless, and in isolated fragments, but the vast heaps of loose bricks, with the fire smouldering between them, and ever and anon playing in flashes upon the summit, make the devastation appear like the pulling down of buildings rather than the result of a conflagration. Viewed from the river, the wide chasm between Topping's wharf (at which the fire is stated to have commenced) and the eastern end of St. Olave's Church presents a scene of fearful desolation: the church is roofless, and the clerestory windows of the north side are entirely consumed; the tower, which was repaired but a short time since, is in places almost burnt to lime; and the flames, rushing through one of the clock openings have half consumed the pediment above it. By permission of Mr. Benjamin Edgington, we viewed the interior of the church from the roof of his store-house; and here the sad wreck is seen in detail—as in broken architraves, half-burnt consoles, and the few blackened timbers of the western gable which have not fallen to ashes. Altogether it is the most melancholy picture of devastation that we ever remember to have witnessed; and in our next week's journal we shall present our readers with some picturesque memorials of this astounding conflagration.

**DREADFUL EXPLOSION, WITH LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES, AT A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST'S.**—This morning, at four o'clock, the inhabitants of Fetter-lane were alarmed by a succession of reports, resembling that of a cannon, immediately followed by a confusion of shrieks from the unfortunate inmates; in another instant the entire of the back part of the house was blown with tremendous force into Blewett's-buildings. We lament to state that the body of Mr. Newberry, the proprietor, with several others, are removed to the hospitals, without the least signs of life. It is now ascertained that five persons have perished:—Mr. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, and her two sisters, the Misses Creed. Much damage has been done to the neighbouring houses.

**WINDSOR, Thursday.**—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the Home Park and Slopes, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken an airing. Thursday being the anniversary of the birth-day of the Duchess of Kent (who completed her fifty-seventh year, having been born in 1786), the morning was ushered in by the ringing of the church bells at Kensington, where her Royal Highness so long resided. A numerous party of her Royal Highness's tradesmen dined together at the King's Arms Tavern, the Duchess of Kent, with her usual kindness, having sent a fat buck on the occasion. W. N. Wright, Esq., of Pall-mall, was in the chair. The company was entertained by the vocal talents of Messrs. Hudson, &c. In the evening her Royal Highness's tradesmen illuminated. Notwithstanding the royal and illustrious lady is at present sojourning at Frogmore, large numbers of the principal nobility and gentry, the *corps diplomatique*, &c. &c., made calls during the day at Clarence-house, St. James's, and left cards of congratulation. The Queen will hold a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, when the royal speech on the prorogation of Parliament will be submitted for her Majesty's approbation, and finally arranged.

A Cabinet Council, which was attended by all the Ministers, was held at the Foreign Office to-day, at twelve o'clock. The Council was summoned by direction of Sir James Graham. At this Council the royal speech on the prorogation of Parliament was considered.

**BOULOGNE RACES.**—The first day's races took place on Monday, and the following are the results:—The Prix du Comte de Paris, 1000*l.*, was won by Count d'Hédouville's Karagheuse, beating Mr. Carter's Dona Isabella, and three others.—The Hack Stakes, gentlemen riders, were won by Mr. Parker's bay gelding, beating Mr. Pogson's Buccelle.—Prix du Pas de Calais, 500*l.*, was won by Mr. Pogson's Job, beating Mr. Parker's bay gelding.—Prix du Ministre du Commerce, 2000*l.*, was won by Mr. Poutalbas's Maria, beating Count d'Hédouville's Rhénoplatie, and two others. This was an interesting race, particularly as one of the conditions imposed by the Minister of Commerce was, that the distance (24 miles) be run in 5 minutes 20 seconds. The first heat was run in 5 minutes, the second heat 5 minutes 4 seconds.—The Steam Packet Stakes, 1000*l.*, were won by Mr. Maude's Miserere, beating Mr. Carter's Curé de Tilley.

**MURDER OF ADJUTANT MACKAY.**—The jury who assisted at the coroner's inquest on the body of Adjutant Mackay, the particulars of whose dressing murder will be found under the head of our Irish intelligence, returned the following verdict, after a most careful and searching investigation:—"That Private Jubee, of the 5th Fusiliers, did (at the time and place mentioned, and in the manner described by the witnesses) kill and murder Adjutant Robertson Mackay, of the said corps; but the jury is of opinion that the majority of the men of said regiment are both murmuring at and suffering from the drills and parades which they have daily to undergo. They, therefore (the jury), recommend that the proper authorities will institute a strict and searching inquiry into these matters." The prisoner was then handed over to the charge of the police on the coroner's warrant for transmission to Tullamore, to abide his trial at the next assizes for the offence. We understand that ten others have been sent to gaol on a charge of conspiracy.

**POLICE.—UNION-HALL.—BURGLARY AT THE RED LION.**—On Friday morning the three men who committed so daring a burglary at the house of Mr. McIntosh, Red Lion, Westminster-bridge, on Monday, were re-examined. The constable Latchford appeared to be dreadfully injured; his nose cut right across the face, and a frightful gash in the eye. After some additional evidence, the three were fully committed.

FOREIGN.

**PARIS, August 17.**—The Duchess of Victoria, accompanied by General Seoane, left Bordeaux for Paris on the 16th instant, but on learning her husband's destination on her arrival in the French capital, she will leave immediately for London.

**SPAIN.—PERPIGNAN, August 17.**—Brigadier Echalecn wrote to Genera Arbutnot on the 13th, that the garrison of Montjuich recognised the government of Madrid. In the night of the 14th and 15th the volunteers were dismissed in the citadel. Brigadier Prim was expected at Barcelona on the 15th. The Queen was to give, on the 12th, at her royal residence, the Pardo, a grand banquet to all the most distinguished persons in Madrid. Narvaez is appointed Captain-General of New Castille. The title has been given to him "Of the Interior." The elections are now the great source of interest. The convocations are already made, and a numerous body will very soon assemble. The Government has sent orders into the provinces that the National Guard should be everywhere and forthwith organised.—*Chronicle*.

**MADRID, Aug. 10.**—To-morrow there will be held in the saloons of the Duke de Villahermosa a great meeting of electors. The meeting will be summoned by means of a notice in the journals. The electors of all parties will be invited to name a Central Election Committee. The nomination of M. Prim as Governor of Barcelona is a measure which appears likely to be advantageous, on account of the influence which he enjoys in the capital of Catalonia. Persons are now actively engaged in drawing up the project of law for the organization of a Council of State.

Espartaco, who arrived at Lisbon on the 7th by the Malabar, was not able to obtain permission to disembark there. He subsequently went on board the Prometheus, on his way to London, and touched at Bayonne for the purpose of taking with him the Duchess, if she were still there; but she had already quitted that city for Paris. The Regent did not disembark from the Prometheus, but set sail for England; and may be hourly expected to arrive at Plymouth.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The system of order which pervades our social economy is not only the characteristic of our serious engagements, but also of our pleasures. Thus we never find the routine of our popular sports out of joint, but all presenting a concatenation of "linked sweetness long drawn out." During the past week this *lucidus ordo* marshalled the northern division of pleasure troops upon the moors, and the southern on the wave; in the north men were shooting grouse, in the south they were shooting—that is they were yachting. The annals of the former are interesting only to those who slew and those who partook of the slain; the memorials of the latter, as peculiar to our insular pride and circumstance, will of course be elsewhere cared for. Here it is our province to bear record of the prospects and procedures of the turf, the former being in relation to the latter what hope generally is to reality. Racing, since the great Goodwood meeting, has been considerably below par, and if the rules there adopted, and since, in an amended form, announced for adoption hereafter, be acted upon to the letter, there is reason to believe the congregations will be upon the scale of that once addressed as "dearly beloved Moses." Not only will the virtue that is to reign prevent there being any cakes and ale, but anybody to partake of them. Such is Goodwood to be, and other places are to follow suit. We will turn, while yet we may, to spots yet made palatable by the old leaven.

Egham is the first meeting of account for the present flat and unprofitable month. Woe is it that we should declare the list for Rannymede to be anything but a magna charta. It commences on Tuesday next, and lasts for three days, and will probably produce three races on each—heats, of course, for the majority. On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, comes on the York August meeting, with a better programme than Knavesmire has known for many a day. There are some events of a very superior character. Among them the great Ebor Handicap, with 200 sors. added; the value of which, with the fifteen acceptances declared and thirty-nine forfeits, will be some eight hundred pounds; and the Great Yorkshire Stakes for three-year-olds, seventy-seven subscribers: for this stake the nominations for 1844 amount to 139. Cotherstone is engaged in them, but will not go. It is too near the Leger, and discretion is the true motto of wisdom.

Beyond these the coming week will do nothing practical for the turfite, and there is cause to conclude, as little in the way of theory, that is, speculation. The spirit of betting is "gone to sleep," as they say on the tombstones when they mean dead. The Hyde-Park-Corner parliament is protracted; and even while the session contrived to linger on, in imitation of another house, the members did nothing but talk. The Leger is over—so they say—and until a criterion is afforded there will be no Derby betting, as far as appearances go. Should there be a movement—abroad or at home—in town or country—it shall be noted in these columns.

YARMOUTH RACES.

These races, of which we present to our readers a picturesque view, commenced on Tuesday. The ground is allowed to be one of the most interesting courses in the kingdom; it forms a delightful plain, nearly two miles in length, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by the river Yare. The soil so readily absorbs the heaviest showers, that almost immediately on their ceasing, every one may walk here without experiencing the slightest inconvenience.

Never on any former occasion had the weather been more delightful. The sun rose on Tuesday morning in unclouded splendour, and long ere he had dissipated the dew that bespangled the race-course, multitudes of busy footsteps were moving towards the scene of sport, and active operations were commenced for the entertainment of thousands.

To strangers who have never before viewed the Yarmouth course, the surrounding scenery is most attractive. To the north lies the town of Yarmouth; to the west, the sloping hills of the picturesque village of Gorleston rise agreeably to the eye; on the east, Old Father Ocean flowed in gently gliding stillness, and strongly reminded us of a giant taking his repose in the consciousness of his power, bearing on his bosom hundreds of vessels freighted with the treasures of our own and other lands; while, to the south, the pier, with the entrance to the haven running up between the race-course and Gorleston hills, presented a *coup d'œil* seldom equalled. Nor must we forget "the Norfolk Naval Pillar," a beautiful, fluted, Grecian Doric column, erected to the memory of Nelson, who was a native of the county. This noble monument is very advantageously placed upon the Dews, nearly in the centre of the race-ground, where it must be an object of emulation to the British seamen who are daily passing and repassing the roads within its view.

The following is a correct report of the racing on Tuesday and Wednesday:—

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday, August 15.

There being but two horses entered for the Gold Cup Stakes, they did not start.

Plate of 50 sors given by the Members for the Town.

Mr. Abel's Luck's All, late Eolian, 5 yrs, 8st 8lb .. 4 3

Mr. Bradford's b g, by Young Whisker, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb .. 1 1

Vauxhall Coronation Cup stakes of 30 sors, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sors each.

Mr. Land's b h Slow, 5 yrs .. .. 1 1

Mr. Barnett's g g Boxkeeper .. .. 2 2

The first heat was well contested, the grey being beaten by a neck only. The next was in favour of Slow.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, August 16.

Town-and-Country Gentlemen's Plate of 50 sors. Heats, 2 miles and a distance.

Mr. Rogers' blk h Prosody, 4 yrs, 8st 1lb .. 1 1

Mr. Bradford's b g by Young Whisker, 3 yrs, 7st .. 2 dr.

Handicap Stakes of 3 sors each, with 30 sors added by the tradesmen of the town.

Mr. Bradford's b g by Young Whisker .. .. dist.

Mr. Land's b h Slow .. .. 1 1

The Talitho Stakes was won by Mr. Barnett's g g Box-keeper, 12st, agst Mr. Land's b h Slow, 11st 8lb: it was the best race of the day.

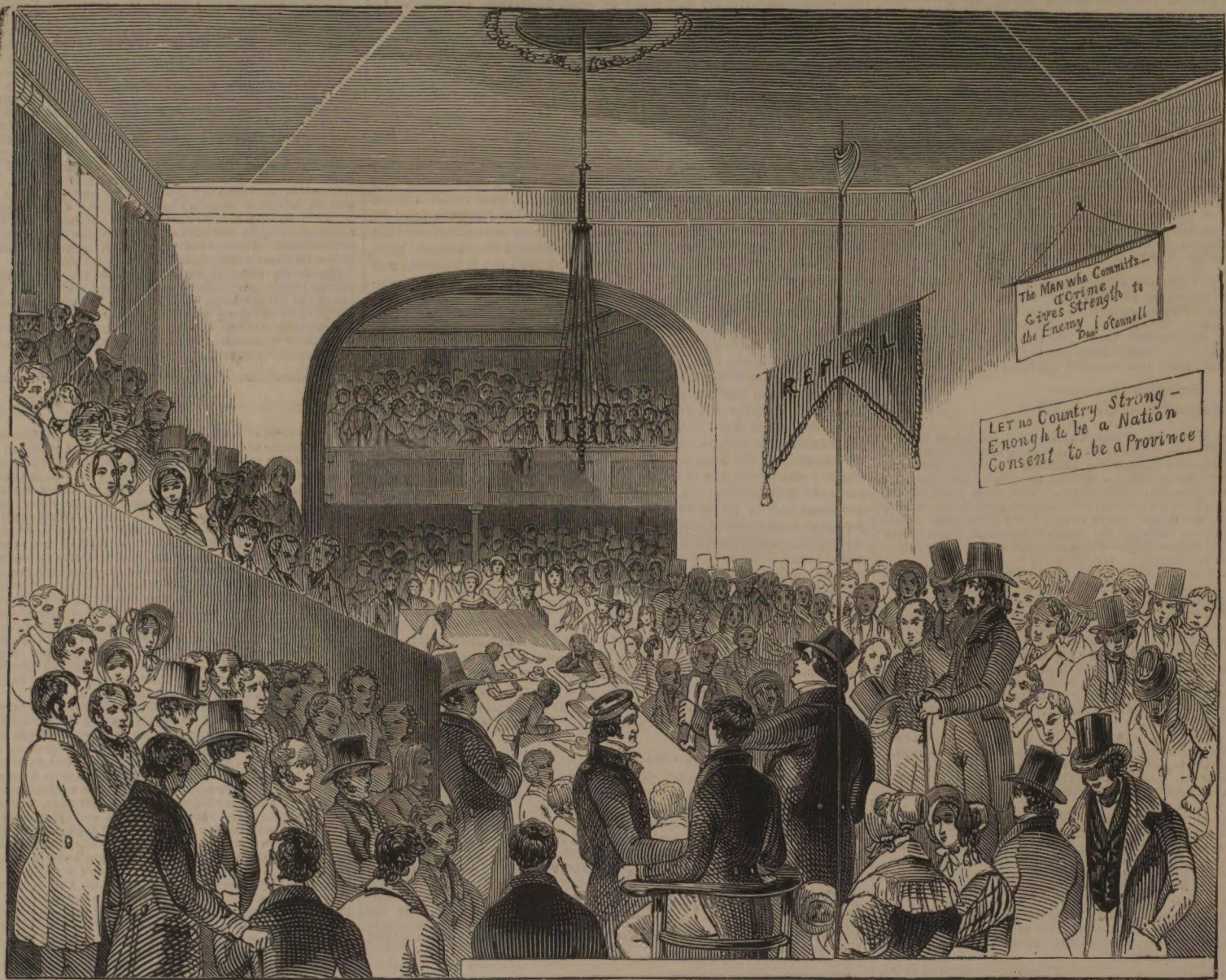
The attendance on the first day was larger than on the second, and the racing upon the whole very moderate. A notice was issued by order of the magistrates to suppress all gambling on the ground, or at any of the public-houses, which had been most effectually done last year, although one club-house was allowed to stand.

On Thursday a repository was held at the Bath Rooms, in aid of the charities of the town; and on Friday the East Norfolk and Suffolk Horticultural Show took place at the Vauxhall Gardens.

WEEKLY MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION, AT THE CORN-EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

We this day present our readers with likenesses of Daniel O'Connell and Tom Steele, two individuals who are the recognised leaders of the "monster" agitation, which is at present disturbing Ireland to its centre, and exciting apprehension and uneasiness throughout all parts of the British Empire. While peace holds her empire, and the dogs of war are kept within leash, the great Agitator is naturally the principal personage in the throng; but if a moment of a perilous kind were risked—if disaffection and discontent overleaped the legal bounds within which they have been hitherto confined, and we trust will remain—the bold and enthusiastic character of Tom Steele, and his popularity with the mass of his countrymen, would render him a very likely person to be looked up to—in the extreme hypothesis of any such general movement taking place—to play a promi-





WEEKLY MEETING OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION, CORN EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

nent part in the calamitous and insane struggle that must ensue. The majority of our readers will recognise in the brawny-shaped personage near the centre of the foreground—represented in the act of addressing the assembly, by whom he is absolutely idolized—that extraordinary man who has acquired the title of the Liberator of his country, and who, whether he be “a spirit of health or goblin damned,” or be his intent “wicked or charitable,” is destined to fill a large and important space in British history, and has shown qualities and capabilities—whether for good or evil, to “wield at will the fierce democracy”—such as few men ever before possessed. Possessed of a form almost herculean, a voice powerful and peculiarly musical, an ardent and susceptible temperament, contagious in its example, and prompting an impetuous style of oratory, calculated to overpower discrimination and prudence—he adds to these qualities indefatigable energy both mental and physical. These are the qualities which have enabled Mr. O'Connell, the son, as he boasts, of a plain country gentleman, to maintain for a large number of years over the masses of his countrymen an influence unparalleled in extent and duration. The figure to the left of the chair, surmounted by a cap encircled with a gold band, said to have been a

present from the idol of his political worship after many years' wear, is O'Connell's Head Pacificator for Ireland, who was once favourably known to the public by the more laconic and expressive, if not more flattering or applicable sobriquet of “honest Tom Steele.” Mr. O'Con-



REPEAL BUTTONS.

nell is in the act of drawing a pickaxe pencil sketch of Lord Brougham, for the edification of the ladies, which will be found in another part of this day's paper; and honest Tom, in the exuberance of his delight, is winking at the chairman, as much as to say, “Let Brougham

take that.” Tom occasionally attempts a similar style of observation with regard to absent characters; but, although his resources of sarcasm and invective are neither trifling nor contemptible, yet, when O'Connell spreads the easel, the improver of the diving-bell must “pale his fire,” though the colours to be used were fetched from the profoundest depths of the Dodder or the Liffey. Amongst the most prominent figures in the sketch may be observed a couple of foreigners, who stand near to O'Connell, and listen with breathless attention to all he utters. In the background the usual number of coal-porters and “liberty” boys are hailing with vociferous shouts of admiration the finished portrait of the English ex-Chancellor, which O'Connell has completed; whilst those accomplished representatives of the *Pilot*, *Register*, and *Freeman*, at the long table, are rapidly employed in multiplying copies of the faint original. The Corn-exchange is celebrated as the spot where the agitation for Catholic Emancipation was conducted to a bloodless and successful issue—a result which many are inclined to prophesy is not likely to attend the present movement. In our next number will be found a series of faithful and accurate illustrations of the great and multitudinous repeal meeting on Tara Hill.



YARMOUTH RACES.—THE CUP RACE.—See preceding page



## DOMINIC FRANCIS ARAGO.

This distinguished philosopher was born at Estagel, near the frontiers of Spain, in the south of France, in the year 1786. Little is known of his early life, excepting that he was educated at the Polytechnic School. In 1805 he was named secretary to the Board of Longitude; and two years afterwards he was chosen, in conjunction with M. Biot, to continue in Spain the great work of measuring the arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. The war which broke out in 1808 in Spain interrupted this important scientific labour. Such was the rage excited by the French invasion, that even the peaceful and beneficial occupation of M. Arago could not save him from captivity, and he was confined for several months in the fortress of Rosas. Nor did his troubles end here. On his return by sea he was taken by an Algerine pirate, and carried to Algiers. The French consul, however, interfered to procure his liberation, and having succeeded, he returned to France in the summer of 1809, and was soon after elected a member of the Royal Institute, in the place of M. Laland. In 1816 he was comprised in the third section of the Royal Academy of Sciences. M. Arago is now at the head of the French astronomical department, with a residence in the Royal Observatory; he is also



PORTRAIT OF M. ARAGO.

perpetual secretary to the Royal Institute, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Arago does not shine as a statesman; indeed he may be considered the shadow of his friend, M. Jacques Laffitte, whose politics he has followed ever since he first obtained a seat in Parliament. The studies of M. Arago have not been confined to astronomy, but have been extended to every branch of natural philosophy. He is the author of some curious inquiries into those properties of light which were discovered by M. Malus. Some of the papers relative to these inquiries have been published in the memoirs of the Institute. He has also written some interesting works on steam-engines. The brother of M. Arago (Jacques), better known as the blind traveller, is an author of great merit. The son of the learned astronomer is a barrister in good practice at the Paris bar, and was the advocate chosen by many of the unfortunate sufferers in the dreadful railroad accident in May last to plead their cause before the Police Correctionnel.

## THE ANGLESEY TESTIMONIAL.

This superb piece of plate was mentioned in the memoir of the Marquis of Anglesey in our paper of last week. It has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, in Bond-street, and it is a most elaborately-finished specimen of modern art, in the production of small figures, or *statuettes*, for so they may be called, in the precious metals. The group consists of two equestrian figures—a sergeant or corporal in a French regiment of cuirassiers who has extricated himself from his dying horse, and a sergeant of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, who is cutting at him with his sabre. The Frenchman presents a pistol, and this doubtful part of the combat is the point represented. These two figures were designed by Mr. Bailey, the Royal Academician, and manufactured in silver



THE ANGLESEY TESTIMONIAL.

after his models. They are very fine, full of spirit, and well contrasted, both as to nationality of character and as to the relations of him who attacks and him who defends. The minuter portions of the design are all carried out, and in the silver exquisitely worked up by the tools of the artist. The horses, after the design of Mr. M'Carthy, are finely executed: the contrast of the English and the foreign horse is shown, and the anatomy of the animals, the one in all the vigour of life, and the other in the relaxation of approaching death, is skilfully made out. The legend or inscription on the pedestal or base is this:—"Presented to General the most noble Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.H., K.M.T.,

K.S.G.T.W., on the 16th of June, 1843, by the officers whose names are hereon inscribed, and who served in the Seventh (or Queen's own) Regiment of Hussars, as a testimonial of their gratitude and affectionate regards for the noble Marquis during the period they had the honour of being under his command." In another part the names of the officers are engraved. It is one of the most elegant specimens of the kind that has been produced for some time. In the memoir above referred to, the Marquis of Anglesey was stated to be colonel of the 7th Hussars; whereas, on the death of Lord Hill, in 1842, the Marquis was appointed to the colonelcy of the Blues, and received the gold stick from her Majesty.



CHESTER REGATTA.—See next page.



## CHESTER REGATTA.

On Thursday, the 10th instant, "Deva's Druid Water," beneath old Chester's city walls, presented a very animated and interesting spectacle. The day was gloriously fine: about noon, the whole population seemed astir, and the banks of that part of the river where the regatta was to be held, were soon thronged with anxious spectators. The Albion steamer, which plies with pleasure parties between Chester and Eaton Hall, was engaged for the use of the committee, and was moored opposite to the bottom of St. John's-street, from which place the races commenced and terminated; the distance rowed, (except with the sculls and the women's boats) being about three miles. The groves and the public garden of the club ground were decorated with various flags and banners; and on the opposite eminence was a number of booths, with their gay ensigns fluttering in the breeze; on this spot was also stationed the fine band of the 6th Regiment, now occupying Chester Castle; and in addition to their inspiring music, the scene was further enlivened by Mr. Gould's excellent Cheshire band, which occupied a position in the Albion steamer; and by the well-conducted juvenile band of the Blue Coat Boys, who, by the kindness of Mrs. Wrangham, were permitted to enjoy the day in the pleasant garden adjoining the residence of that lady, at Dee Banks. The place where this aquatic festival is celebrated is one of the most enchanting bits of river scenery in England; and viewed from the elevated ridge of land in the meadows opposite the Groves, the prospect was most charming and exhilarating. Among the company who graced the occasion and their presence, we noticed the principal families of the city and neighbourhood, including a numerous assemblage of elegantly dressed ladies, whose loveliness fully justified the rapturous encomiums with which poets have sung the praises of the "Cheshire beauties;" and, indeed, all classes, from the fascinating belle of the drawing-room, to the hardy wife of the weather-beaten fisherman—from the votary of fashion and luxurious ease to the toil-worn mechanic—seemed to enter with genuine ardour into the spirit of the sport, and recalled the recollection of those happy British festivals which are now becoming "few and far between;" but which England has become none the wiser, and certainly none the merrier, for abandoning. Before recording the results of these interesting trials of skill and manly strength, let us bestow a meed of well-deserved approbation on the committee, with their excellent and efficient chairman, secretary, and treasurer (Messrs. H. Brown, J. Churton, and J. Prichard, jun.), for the exertions by which they were enabled to provide for their fellow-citizens so gay and gratifying a day's amusement; and on Mr. Ralph Green, for his impartial and satisfactory discharge of the duties of umpire. The sports commenced with

The Trial Stakes, value 5 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed by boys under 18 years of age.

First Heat—The Deva beat the Hester.

Second Heat—The Gipsy Queen beat the Don Juan.

The next race was for the Dee Cup, value 15 guineas, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed and steered by mechanics or fishermen.

First Heat—The May Queen (fishermen) beat the Gipsy Queen (mechanics).

Second Heat—The Echo (fishermen) beat the Don Juan (mechanics). This was a splendidly contested race to the turn, when the Echo went ahead and won by several lengths.

The tie for the Trial Stakes, rowed by boys—The Deva beat the Gipsy Queen and won the stakes. The Deva was rowed by fishing-boys.

Now came the grand race of the day, and which was looked forward to with the greatest interest. The Mersey boat, and the Chester boat, No. 1, met at Warrington about three weeks ago, when the latter came off victorious; but, as a change had taken place in the Liverpool boat's crew, and they having been in close training under the guidance of Tipping, of London, since that period, it was thought that the Liverpool boat might retrieve her laurels here. On the other hand, the Cestrians had not been backward in their training, and during the previous eight weeks they had the advantage of the tutorage of George Maynard, who was once the champion of the Thames. After the usual preliminaries, the boats drew up to start for

The City Cup, value 30 guineas, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 guineas each, for four-oared gigs, to be rowed and steered by gentlemen Amateurs (open to all the world).

The Royal Chester Rowing Club	..	1
The Mersey Rowing Club (Liverpool)	..	2
Gipsy Queen (Chester)	..	3

The Gipsy Queen was inside, the Chester No. 1, in the centre, and the Mersey outside. On the signal being given, a beautiful start was effected, but Chester almost immediately shot ahead, the Mersey lying close to them, and the Gipsy Queen close to the Mersey. No change occurred till passing the club ground, where the Chester No. 1 drew further ahead, and had a lead of a length and a half, the same distance separating the other two. All three crews pulled with untiring spirit, and were cheered on by their respected admirers and partisans, who ran along the banks. A good spurt was now made for the flag-boat, which was rounded first by the Chester No. 1, rather wide, then the Mersey, and Gipsy Queen bringing up the rear. In this order, the race ended; and though the Liverpool gentlemen tried all in their power to fetch up their ground, it was of no avail, for they were beaten by six boats' length. The distance was rowed in sixteen minutes. The winners pulled in a new boat, built by Cownden and Wentzells, of Lambeth, and which, we hear, is to be named the Earl of Chester.

The tie for the Dee Cup, rowed by mechanics or fishermen, was won by the Echo, beating the May Queen.

A piece of plate, value five guineas, for Skiffs, to be sculled by gentlemen amateurs. Entrance 10s. each skiff.

The Gazelle	.....	G. Benham	.....	Liverpool	.....	1
The Water Lily	.....	F. Potts	.....	Chester	.....	2
The Jolly Nose	.....	W. Dixon	.....	Chester	.....	3

Won by two lengths, by Mr. Benham.

The next and last races excited much merriment. They were rowed for by women: in the latter the winning boat was rowed by two fine-looking women, who would prove tough opponents to some of the men. Their names are Sconce, and we understand that there were no less than four generations of the family on the river, all of whom came off winners!—(Abridged from the *Chester Courant*.)

The annexed view, from a sketch by an artist of Chester, embraces St. John's Church, one of the finest structures in the city; and the locality is altogether considered one of the most picturesque views on "Deva's Druid Water."

The river sports of the regatta being over, a numerous party assembled at the Hop-pole inn, and sat down to an excellent dinner; after which the evening was passed in excellent glee, the healths of the winners, &c., were drunk with enthusiasm; and an original song, from the pen of the poet laureate of the Club was introduced, in glorification of the gallant series of successes which have been achieved by the crews of the Chester Royal Rowing Club.

## IRELAND.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE IRISH ORANGEMEN.—A long report of the meeting of the "Protestant Operatives' Society," held at the Rotunda on Thursday night, appears in *Saunders's News Letter*. The following is an abridgment:—The Rev. Mr. Gregg read a letter from C. A. Bazot, Esq., J. P., of Carlton Lodge, Ballymore, county Galway, enclosing his subscription of £1, as a member of the association. (Cheers.)

The Secretary read the following letter:—

"August 4, 1843.

"My Lord Duke,—May it please your Grace—I trust that your Grace will allow me to trespass on your Grace to present to the House of Lords a petition for the repeal of the Emancipation Bill, which was adopted at a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Protestants of Dublin, held in the Rotunda on last evening, and signed in the course of an hour by the petitioners. Should your Grace be so kind as to support the prayer of the petition, we should be obliged.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke, your Grace's most obedient servant,  
"WM. COMPTON ESQ., Sec."

The secretary then read the following reply of the duke:—

"August 7, 1843.

"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Compton Esq. It is the common practice in both Houses of Parliament for members to comment and observe upon petitions presented to each house, upon the mode in which the petition under discussion originated, upon the signatures to its contents, and whether or not expressing the real opinions of those from whom it is represented as proceeding. It is impossible for the member who presents a petition to answer such observations with satisfaction to the house, with credit to himself, or with advantage to the petitioners, unless he should have some relation with the place from which the petition comes, and some knowledge of the petitioners. The Duke has no relation whatever with the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society. He declines, therefore, to present to the House of Lords the petition referred to, or to support the prayer of the petition for the repeal of the Act called the Roman Catholic Relief Act. He requests Mr. Compton Esq. to observe that the Houses of Parliament avoid to recognise the denominations assumed by, and even the existence of, self-constituted associations. The petition in question could be received

only as that of the individuals signing it. But this is a point which will be suggested probably by the noble lord who may present the petition."

The Rev. Mr. Gregg then rose to move a resolution, founded on the letter of the Duke of Wellington. It was to the effect, that that letter was calculated to prevent them, as Protestants, from hoping for anything from the present Ministry. The Duke not only declined to present the petition, but even to support its prayer. (Loud groans.) The Emancipation Bill had robbed the church—deprived the Protestants of all their privileges—broke up the ancient institutions of the country—afflicted the heart of every right-thinking man—left the Roman Catholics as discontented as ever—involved the three kingdoms in faction—and was now endangering the integrity of the empire; and yet the Duke of Wellington, who was the perpetrator of all these evils, could find in the retrospect nothing to grieve him, nor indeed to excite in him a shadow of a doubt as to the rectitude of the course into which he had ruinously and destructively hurried the nation. (Loud groans.) It gave them great grief that the Conservative party in Parliament had assented to all Sir Robert Peel's unprincipled policy. His support of Maynooth—(groans)—of the national system—(renewed groans)—of the Whig poor-law, &c., lest if they opposed him the Whigs should again get into power. They had nothing to do with the calculations as to consequence; that was not their affair. They should denounce Popishly-affected men, idolatry-supporting men, and give the Queen to understand that she was put upon her thrown to keep such down, and to put them out. This they should do, and leave the consequences (Loud cheers.) The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, at the Corn-Exchange, E. Clements, Esq., in the chair. The business of the day was commenced by Town-councillor Reilly, who made the motion of which he had given previous notice, namely, that Mr. Hogan, the celebrated Irish sculptor, be employed to execute a statue of O'Connell, to be placed in the New Conciliation Hall.—Dr. Gray seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.—Mr. O'Connell, who entered the room immediately after the passing of the resolution, handed in several sums of money, and proceeded to give an account of the Maryborough meeting of the previous day. The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to notice the recent speeches of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham, in the Lords, and after dealing out a rather lavish quantity of abuse, concluded by moving that it be referred to a committee to inquire whether it would not be prudent to petition the House of Lords to request Lord Brougham should take the teetotal pledge. (Great laughter.) The motion was seconded and carried amidst great applause. After which Mr. O'Connell announced that the rent for the week amounted to £913 10s., and the meeting adjourned.

GREAT REPEAL MEETING AT TARA.—This "demonstration" took place on Tuesday last, on a spot rendered almost sacred in Irish eyes by historical and traditional associations. It was here that the most famous of the Irish Kings first convened a Parliament, to meet every three years in "the Palace of Tara;" and here it was that the most popular of the old laws of the country were enacted. Certain it is that "Tara and its meeting" absorbed the public mind for many a long league around the celebrated spot. The suggestion thrown out by Town-councillor Reilly at the association on the previous day would seem to have been very generally adopted—"Shut up your shops, and write upon the door, 'Gone to Tara!'" A public vehicle of any sort or size could scarcely be had for love or money. In Dublin the coal-porters posted placards, calling upon one another to "give this day to Ireland," a request which, we need scarcely say, was responded to. A temperance ball, advertised to take place, had to be postponed in consequence of the public attention being occupied by the preparations for Tara; and at the Commission in Green-street the counsel for the prosecution in three cases made application for the postponement of the trials which were fixed for that day, on the ground that public justice would be defeated, as it was impossible by any fear of penalty to prevent the witnesses from attending the meeting. Every description of public conveyance was pressed into the service; and one postmaster, anxious to accommodate his customers, took the roofs of four hearses, and converted them into a sort of omnibus. Mr. O'Connell arranged to leave Dublin in procession at eight o'clock, but as early as half-past three in the morning the departures from town commenced, and at half-past five there was on the road a line of vehicles such as was never seen equalled, except perhaps at our own "Derby." The Hill of Tara, when it came in view, presented the appearance of an encampment. The southern side was completely covered with the canvas of tents, over which fluttered banners with repeal mottoes, and beneath the canvas and on the field outside ample viands seemed to have been provided by thrifty dealers. The ascent to this celebrated hill is so gradual by the southern road, that one is not prepared for the extended prospect which on the top breaks in upon the sight on all sides. The view is only limited by the horizon, and, passing over lands of the richest pasturage, is said to encompass portions of no less than twelve counties. The plain, on the summit of the hill, comprises fifteen acres, but on these it is in vain you seek for any sign or relic of that extensive regal residence so proudly spoken of in Irish story, if we except two mounds, pointed out as "the spot where fifty of the boys were buried in one grave who were shot at the battle fought there at the time of the troubles in '98." To the north of the hill were erected two platforms—one for the accommodation of ladies, and the other, capable of containing 500 persons, for the speakers and other leading characters. At ten o'clock the procession, with bands playing national airs, with banners flying, commenced arriving from the following, amongst other places:—Drogheda, Slane, Navan, Athboy, Kells, Trim, Clonoe, Dunchaughlin, Dundalk, Swords, Naas, Mullingar, Ardee, Enfield, Balbriggan, Cavan, Longford, Duleek, &c. These processions, which successively passed in front of the platform, consisted of horsemen of the farming class, and peasantry on foot. At half-past one loud and distant shouts announced the approach of Mr. O'Connell. At this moment the sight was most animating. A Scotch gentleman, who had attended specially to form a calculation of the assembled masses, said he had gone round the hill and taken a view of the roads, and he estimated the whole at 500,000; "and," said he, "they are still coming in." We have not space for the proceedings at this extraordinary gathering, but, having made arrangements for the "memorable" occasion, we shall be able to furnish next week such illustrations of the event as were never seen in Ireland before.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT MACKAY.—The following is from a correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, being the first intelligible account of the murder of Lieutenant Mackay, which took place at the Parsonstown Barracks on Friday last:—"Parsonstown, August 12.—Our barracks have again, alas! been the scene of a death, still more tragical and to be lamented than that which so lately excited the sympathies of the public. At about half-past four yesterday (Friday) evening, on the adjutant's drill, a man (I have not been able to learn his name) stepped from the ranks and asked the adjutant, Mr. Mackay, for leave to fall out for a couple of minutes. He got leave, and retired to a quarry-pit that was near—for they were exercising in the fourteen acres, a large field adjoining the barrack-yard—when he loaded his piece with a ball cartridge. He then returned, and when he got within about five yards of Mr. Mackay, deliberately aimed and shot him through the body; the ball entered below the shoulder-blade, and came out under the seventh rib, and then lodged in a soldier's knapsack, where its fatal course was providentially stopped. The murderer, immediately on the dreadful act being committed, dropped his arms and said, 'I give myself up; I don't want to run.' The first intimation we had of it in the town was, Mr. Forest, of the 5th, riding at a most tremendous pace into Duke-square, in search of Dr. Henderson, the surgeon, and in such a state of agitation that he could scarcely speak. Dr. Henderson, and also Dr. Baker of this town, sprang on a car, and were on the spot almost immediately; but the decree was passed—he had not spoken a word from the time he received the shot, and a few minutes after they arrived he breathed his last, leaving a widow and five infant helpless orphans to deplore his untimely end." In reference to this melancholy affair, the *Mail* says:—"It may not be out of place to state, that there is no reason to suppose that the dreadful deed has been the result of a mutinous spirit, or of any conspiracy or combination; but that it was the act of a solitary individual, and of such a nature as, we presume, will now-a-days be classed under the fashionable denomination of monomania."

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

We are pained to see that the "use of the knife" continues to be adopted in petty squabbles throughout the country, but have some hopes that the determined severity of the judges in all cases of conviction is likely to put a stop to this most cowardly and villainous mode of warfare. At the assizes at Bridgewater, on the Western Circuit, on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Coleridge, no less than three convictions took place, and in each the learned judge sentenced the delinquents to 15 years' transportation. In one case the prisoner and prosecutor were brothers; and in all it is hardly necessary to say that the offences had their origin in that fruitful source of crime and misery, the unrestrained use of intoxicating liquors. Let us hope that this determination on the part of the judges will put an end to the barbarous and inhuman practice so recently imported into this country.

ANOTHER SUICIDE OFF WATERLOO BRIDGE.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a respectable clad female, apparently about 25 years of age, was observed sitting in the third recess of Waterloo-bridge, on the upper side of the river, nearest the Surrey shore. Shortly after a report was raised that some person had jumped off the bridge. Upon making an examination, the female who was a few minutes previously noticed in the recess and observed to be in grief, was missing. Upon the seat she had occupied the following note was found, leaving little doubt but that she had committed suicide:—"Ellen Fearen. Poor unfortunate Ellen Fearen is now no more. Her body now lies in the river Thames, which has put an end to all her troubles. God forgive her! Peace to all." The police gave immediate orders that the river should be dragged, to see if the body of the unfortunate woman could be found, which was accordingly done, but up to near twelve o'clock no person was discovered. The probability is that the body was carried down the river with the tide, which was running very strong at the time.

ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL PIER.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening a lady, named Gill (who is upwards of 80 years of age), living in Beaumont-square, Mile-end, was in the act of landing from one of the Gravesend steamers, in company with two other ladies, when, in stepping from the dumb barge moored alongside the wharf on to the landing-place

her foot slipped, and she fell into the water. It was very dark at the time; and, as there were no lights upon the wharf, it was with difficulty that timely assistance could be rendered; and the confusion of the assembled multitude was very great, many of whom, not knowing who had fallen in, were greatly alarmed for the safety of their own friends. Providentially, however, some men connected with the pier succeeded in getting Mrs. Gill out of the water, but not before she was nearly exhausted. This is near to the spot where Mr. Ferrand's brother lately lost his life.

SUICIDE FROM LAMBETH PALACE STAIRS.—About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a young woman committed suicide, by precipitating herself from Lambeth Palace Stairs into the river. It appears from the statement of a lady and gentleman, who were passing at the time, that they observed the unfortunate creature within a few yards of the water, in a kneeling posture; upon which the gentleman, suspecting that her intentions were to commit suicide, rushed down, but before he got half way to where she stood, a sudden plunge by the wretched woman put it out of his power to render her any assistance.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

The sessions paper, appointing the several days for transacting the business of the county and the trial of prisoners, named Wednesday as "appeal day," but the court was not opened in consequence of the learned judges of the Queen's Bench having decided that the magistrates had no jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals against orders of removal at general sessions of the peace. This decision, it is expected, will create considerable confusion in the administration of justice at quarter sessions throughout the country, the course hitherto pursued having been acted upon for a number of years.

## POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Thomas Dixon was charged with sending to Newgate-market for sale, the carcasses of four sheep unfit for human food. The defendant is a salesman at Smithfield market, and has a layer at Islington, for the reception of animals who require rest before they are taken into the market.—The inspector said the beadle accompanied him to look at the sheep. He found they had not been killed, but had died a natural death, and were therefore unfit for human food. Such meat became putrid in a few hours. When he went to Mr. Hubbard's he found them hung back, and not exposed for sale. Mr. Hubbard asked his opinion of them. Witness told him he had come on purpose to see them.—Mr. Alderman J. Johnson adjourned the case for further evidence.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—FISHING IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Henry Curtis, son of Captain Curtis, was charged by Crispin, the park-keeper, with having fished without a licence in Kensington Gardens, although he had been cautioned many times against this proceeding; and further, that when taken into custody he had said he should like to break his head with the fishing-rod.—Mr. Maltby fined the lad 10s., and he was locked up.—In a short time after Captain Curtis entered the court, and, addressing the magistrate, said he presumed there must have been some mistake in his son's case, as his son had a licence to fish in the Serpentine, granted to him by the Duke of Cambridge, on his personal application to his Royal Highness. Captain Curtis produced the card of permission, which appeared to be quite correct.—Mr. Maltby said he distinctly understood from the boy that he had no licence for fishing. It was only on account of the numerous warnings which he had disregarded, and the violent language used by him, that any fine at all was inflicted.—The boy was brought again into court, and, on being asked again about the licence, he said he told Crispin he had a licence; but Crispin said that was no matter, as the licence did not give him permission to fish in Kensington Gardens.—Mr. Maltby, being satisfied of the mistake which had occurred, remitted the fine and released the boy.

MARLBOROUGH.—SHOP-LIFTING.—ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday a respectable dressed middle-aged woman, who at the station-house gave her name *Catharine Moore*, and said she resided at No. 44, Great Titchfield-street, Marblebone, was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, charged with shop-lifting.—John Simkins, assistant to Mr. Macey, bosier, in the same street, deposed, that on the previous evening the prisoner entered the shop and purchased a small quantity of riband and lace. At her request some gloves were then put before her for inspection, and while witness turned round to reach some others of a different kind from a shelf, the prisoner went to the other counter and took from a drawer at the lower end a quantity of kid gloves, which she put into a white cloth, hiding the same under her shawl. She immediately crossed over to the counter at which she had at first stood, when witness at once told her that she had something in her possession which did not belong to her, at the same time taking from beneath her shawl the cloth. He opened it, and found therein 13 pairs of kid gloves. She declared that she knew nothing whatever about them, and attempted to make her way out at the door; but witness held her until the arrival of a constable, by whom she was taken into custody and locked up.—Policeman 105 E said that the prisoner had not given her right name.—The gloves were produced and identified as belonging to Mr. Macey.—The prisoner denied having touched the gloves, but failed to account for the manner in which she became possessed of them.—Mr. Rawlinson: The constable says you have not properly described yourself. Will you tell me what your right name is?—Prisoner: Oh, no! I cannot do so.—She was committed for trial.—It was stated to the magistrate by Inspector Tedman that while in the cell at the station-house the unfortunate woman made two attempts to hang herself by her shawl and garters to the iron bars, and that in one instance she had nearly deprived herself of life. While in the outer office awaiting the arrival of the prison van, she declared to the constable by whom she was watched that if no other means of self-destruction came within her reach, she would abstain from food, and die from starvation.

UNION-HALL.—DARING BURGLARY AND ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Monday three desperate characters, all of whom have been before convicted of felony, were placed before Mr. Trail, the sitting magistrate, charged with committing a burglary in the house of Mr. M'Intosh, the Old Red Lion, on the Surrey side of the river, at the foot of Westminster-bridge, and also with an attempt to murder Henry Latchford, a policeman of the L. division, who was unable to attend to give evidence, in consequence of the dreadful wounds he had received from one of the prisoners in his attempt to apprehend him.—The prisoners, on being placed at the bar, gave the names of *James Trunant*, *James Huggett*, and *William Jones*, which names, however, are known to be fictitious. The prisoners also refused to give their real addresses, and Huggett and Jones expressed their sorrow that they had not murdered the officer before they were overpowered.—Mr. Alphonso M'Intosh deposed that he was the landlady of the Old Red Lion public-house. Shortly after three o'clock, on that morning (Monday), he heard his street-door bell ring, when an alarm was given by Cotterell, the policeman on duty, that there were thieves in his bar. Witness desired the officer to place another of his men at the back of his premises, to which Cotterell replied that he had done so already. Mr. M'Intosh, on coming down stairs, saw a man in front of his bar, and asked him how he came there. The prisoner replied, "Oh, your house has been robbed, and I am looking for the thief;" at the same time he attempted to run away. This was the prisoner Huggett. In attempting to secure him, Mr. M'Intosh received a violent blow from a heavy instrument across the left shoulder, and also a second severe blow across the left temple, which almost rendered him senseless. Before the prisoner could strike him a third time, Mr. M'Intosh tripped up his heels, and they both went down together, the prisoner swearing the most fearful oaths that he would murder him if he did not immediately let him go. The witness then contrived to open the front door and let the police in, who came to his assistance, and the prisoner was secured. In the meantime the second prisoner, James Trunant, had escaped, by the means of the back door, into the stable-yard, but was secured by the constable who had been placed there by Cotterell. Trunant instantly pulled out his knife, and swore he would "do for the police;" at the same time he made an attempt at his throat with the knife. In the next moment the prisoner Trunant drew his knife across the upper part of the officer's nose, at the same time inflicting a dangerous wound in the right eye, which completely deprived him of sight, and rendered him senseless. Assistance opportunely arrived and this ruffian was secured, although not before he had made the most determined resistance. The officer was taken up in a pitiable plight, and literally covered with blood. It was at first thought that the poor fellow was dead. He was conveyed home as quickly as possible, and his wounds dressed by the surgeon of the police force, who was quickly in attendance. One of the officers now informed Mr. M'Intosh that there must be a third man somewhere concealed, for he had seen three heads. Search was made by Cotterell and the waiter, when the former found the third prisoner crouched up in the corner of the coal-cellar. The prisoner, on being discovered, exclaimed, "Come on, you shan't take me without having a fight for it." Cotterell closed upon him, and after a struggle secured him. The whole three of the prisoners were then taken to the station under a strong escort. Mr. M'Intosh appeared before the magistrate with his eye in a most dreadful state, the effects of a blow from a life-preserver, which was found in front of the bar, and produced. The surgeon, who examined the wounds of the policeman, stated to the magistrate that he had lost upwards of three quarts of blood, and had received such frightful cuts in the face that it was impossible for him to attend. The knife was produced, and was stained with blood.—Mr. Trail informed the prisoners that they would be remanded until it was ascertained that the officer could attend to give evidence.—The prisoner Jones asked the magistrate if he might not have his hat. The hat was shown to the magistrate, when it was pointed out that there were false curls sewn in on each side so as to disguise him in the street.—The Magistrate ordered the hat to be detained. The prison van was sent for, and the prisoners were sent to Horse-monger-lane prison, it being feared a rescue might be attempted by their companions, many of whom were loitering about the office.

CLERKENWELL.—On Wednesday several "batches" of young pickpockets were brought before Mr. Greenwood, charged with having exercised their "vocation" amongst the crowds assembled in Britannia-fields, Islington, the scene of Father Mathew's labours in his "vocation" during Monday and Tuesday. The case of *Isaac Newton* and two others occasioned some amusement. Four constables of the N division, who were on the ground in plain clothes, stated that they had watched the prisoners for nearly three hours, during which period they saw one or other of them "dive" into the



pockets of at least fifty gentlemen, which all appeared, however, to be empty. At last the prisoner Newton sounded the pocket of an elderly lady, and drew from it what he no doubt thought was something like a prize, for he instantly gave the signal to his companions, and they hurried off to the outskirts to examine what they had got; but they were quickly followed by the constables, who discovered that the supposed prize was a fancifully engraved ticket, certifying that the person named therein had duly taken the pledge of total abstinence. This, however, valueless article, being an overt act of felony in the opinion of the constables, they took the perpetrators of it into custody.—Mr. Greenwood (looking at the ticket and smiling): I see this is signed "Theobald Mathew," and numbered "5,295,310." Is it of any value?—Sergeant North, N: I believe, your worship, they pay a shilling each for those tickets.—It being proved that the prisoners were reputed thieves, one of them having been tried and convicted before, they were sent to the House of Correction for two months.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.

There are no less than six M.P.'s amongst the Barristers attending the northern circuit at the present assizes—namely, the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Watson.—Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, returned to town on Monday morning from Wales, and afterwards proceeded to the Home-office, to produce the evidence and the result of his inquiries to Sir James Graham.—The directors of the British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts have given the munificent donation of £50 to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.—The Tullaghmore riot, in the county Galway, has been fatal to two persons, and fifteen have been seriously wounded.—The proprietor of the *Satirist* newspaper, in the Strand, was arrested at Southend, a few days ago, on a fresh libellous indictment prepared against him by the Duke of Brunswick.—The divers employed on the Pegasus steamer at Holy Island, have succeeded in picking up an additional number of dead bodies. The proceedings of the coroner's jury have not yet terminated.—A new Catholic mission has been formed at Hackney, and the chapel is to be solemnly opened next Sunday. The bishop has appointed the Rev. L. Lecaona, a Spanish priest, to be the pastor.—An association was formed in the southern division of the Tower Hamlets on Wednesday night, for the purpose of promoting the principles of complete suffrage.—A very good scullers' wager took place on Tuesday at Woolwich. The competitors were the young watermen of the town in the last year of their apprenticeship, and the award of victory a coat and badge for the first man, and a trifling amount for the second. A person named Bryant was the winner.—A man named Charles Knight, of very respectable connexions, was arrested at Liverpool, on Tuesday, on a charge of forging cheques on the house of Jones, Lloyd, and Co., of Manchester, for £285.—The American President has directed Mr. Warner, the counsel for Mrs. Gilmour, to lay all the points of the case before the Attorney-General; and in the meantime no order will be issued for the surrender of the prisoner to the British authorities. A formal demand had been made for her by the British minister at Washington.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the members of the Evangelical Association, met at Craven chapel, Marlborough-street, for the purpose, as expressed in the requisition, "of considering the state of religion at this momentous crisis." The proceedings were commenced by Sir C. E. Smith, the president of the society, and after a number of speeches were delivered, a subscription was made in aid of the society's funds.—Another of those well-dressed polite young gentlemen, who find daily employment in the Post-office for the exercise of their peculiar abilities, was sent from Bow-street to the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, to take the advice of twelve honest men with regard to a money-letter, containing two half-sovereigns, addressed to a poor widow-lady in the country, which was found concealed on his person. The watchfulness of the authorities cannot be too highly extolled.—In the last month (that is, from the 4th July to the 5th August) about 270,000 letters and newspapers have been received at, and despatched from, the Liverpool packet and ship-letter offices.—The Duke of Devonshire has left town for Bolton Abbey, for the grouse shooting.—Baden-Baden is now very gay, and full of English, French, and Russian families. A duel was fought between two German Barons, in Wurtemberg, about five miles from Baden, duelling not being permitted in that state. The challenger and aggressor had several severe wounds; at last, he had his nose completely cut off. The pistols were not resorted to.—Since the white bait trip of Prince George of Cambridge to Greenwich, when his Royal Highness graciously gave a free passage to town to several of her Majesty's liege subjects, in the Pink steam-boat, he has obtained the sobriquet of "The Pink of Politeness."—The London Relief Committee have refused to send any more money to the aid of the Stockport unemployed manufacturing hands, on the ground that business has improved and employment is to be had.—The hat-dyers of Oldham have had a partial turn-out in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages.—Valentine O'Connor Blake, and Charles Lynch, Esqrs., of the county Mayo, and Mr. G. Walmesley, of the county Dublin, are superseded in the commission of the peace by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal in Ireland.—Mr. Lambe, governor of Enniskillen gaol, is appointed, through the influence of the Countess de Grey, a native of Fermanagh, governor of the convict depot into which Smithfield Penitentiary, Dublin, has been converted.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, the second division of the 26th, Cameronian, marched from Chatham garrison for Gravesend, where they embarked at six o'clock in the evening, on board the Royal William steam-vessel, for Leith, to join their head-quarters at Edinburgh, under the command of Brevet Major Patterson. The third division of the 26th arrived in this garrison from China, on the 14th instant, in the troop-ship Lord Auckland.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the GEORGE WALLIS, and FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF THE CREW.—The ship George Wallis, Capt. Humphrey, was wrecked on her passage from China to Peru, under the following circumstances:—The vessel left the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th of October last, and passed the Straits of Sunda on the 5th of December, after an unpleasant voyage. On the 11th she was anchored off North Island, on the coast of Sumatra. A month's supply of fresh water was procured, and the ship resumed her voyage. In attempting the Carimate passage, one of the worst north-west monsoons known for many seasons set in, and the vessel having struck on two coral reefs, made much water. The weather was very unfavourable, with heavy squalls of wind and rain, and the captain finding he could not get on, bore up and took the eastern passage, which is deemed a dangerous one. All went on well until a typhoon struck the ship, carrying away her masts, &c., and leaving her an unmanageable wreck. Very bad weather ensued, and the ship was driven northward out of her intended course, and got involved amongst some coral bank. The weather continued to grow worse, and the ship, or rather hull, struck several times, and seeing that no exertions could save her, the long boat was rigged, after having recruited the crew on a neighbouring island, and proceeded with five men to Maros, and thence to Macassar, where assistance was obtained from the governor. The boat immediately returned for the portion of the crew left on the island, and conveyed them to Macassar. The George Wallis was plundered and burnt by the Malays, who, no doubt, would have massacred the crew, had they been on board. Captain Humphrey is considered a skilful and intrepid seaman, and it was he who rescued and brought home Captain Sir J. Ross and his brave companions, after they had been given up for lost, in their attempt to discover the north-west passage. Sir John's NEWFOUNDLAND, July 22.—The Mary, Taylor, from Sydney, C. B., to this port, got in contact with the Mary, Bravery, from Algiers to Quebec, forty miles W.S.W. of St. Peter's Island, during a fog, 10th inst., and soon afterwards sank—crew saved by the Marys, which vessel did not sustain any material damage. SUNDERLAND, Aug. 14.—The Tweedside steamer of this port, got on shore off Hendon yesterday, but got off this morning, and has come into the harbor. RAMSEY, Isle of Man, Aug. 13.—The Princess Victoria steamer, from Glasgow to Liverpool, got ashore near here to-day, but got off and proceeded, without damage. NEW YORK, July 31.—A large vessel was seen to go ashore on the Henegaga Reef, 4th inst., by the Champion, arrived at Boston. The wreck of a vessel, reported to be of this port, that had been struck by lightning, and was abandoned by the crew after being scuttled, was seen, 20th inst., in tow of wreckers, standing in towards Florida Reef. JULY 31.—A British schooner was seen standing for Key West, 22nd inst., which had been ashore on Carriacou Reef. The wreck of a ship, full of water, mainmast gone, lower yards up, fore and main masts standing, with a barque lying along side, was passed, 6th inst., by the Champion, arrived at Boston. The wreck of a vessel, reported to be of this port, that had been struck by lightning, and was abandoned by the crew after being scuttled, was seen, 20th inst., in tow of wreckers, standing in towards Florida Reef. JULY 31.—A British schooner was seen standing for Key West, 22nd inst., which had been ashore on Carriacou Reef. The wreck of a ship, full of water, mainmast gone, lower yards up, fore and main masts standing, with a barque lying along side, was passed, 6th inst., by the Champion, arrived at Boston. The wreck of a vessel, reported to be of this port, that had been struck by lightning, and was abandoned by the crew after being scuttled, was seen, 20th inst., in tow of wreckers, standing in towards Florida Reef. JULY 31.—A British schooner was seen standing for Key West, 22nd inst., which had been ashore on Carriacou Reef. The wreck of a ship, full of water, mainmast gone, lower yards up, fore and main masts standing, with a barque lying along side, was passed, 6th inst., by the Champion, arrived at Boston. The wreck of a vessel, reported to be of this port, that had been struck by lightning, and was abandoned by the crew after being scuttled, was seen, 20th inst., in tow of wreckers, standing in towards Florida Reef.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

##### COWES REGATTA.

The second prize this season for a R.Y.S. Cup, value £50, was sailed for on Saturday last, by the following vessels, viz.:

Phebe	Cutter	34 Tons	Captain A. L. Corry, R.N.
Peri	Schooner	60	Capt. Charles Mullockley.
Gem	Schooner	135	Messrs. of Ormsby.
Corsair	Cutter	84	John Congreve, Esq.

The match for this cup was incorrectly reported to have taken place on Friday, the 4th instant, and we now proceed to supply the correct report. Owing to the boisterous state of

the weather, this match was postponed, the sailing directions and orders eventually altered, and the yachts which were then entered for sailing withdrew. On the present occasion the course was to be from Cowes Roads to the westward, and round a vessel moored off Yarmouth, returning through Cowes Roads, thence to the Nab, and back to the starting point. Long before the given hour had arrived the vessels were at their stations; but the weather throughout the early part, and in fact, most of the day was a perfect calm, the wind scarcely at any time getting above "a cat's paw;" the water was in appearance one sheet of glass, without so much as a ripple; and it was for some time apprehended that a further postponement of the race would be the result, as the committee, it would appear, had been vested with powers to defer a race at any time, should the weather prove unfavourable. The appointed time for sailing was 11 o'clock, but a perfect calm reigned, throughout, both in the atmosphere and in the countenances of the numerous gentry and visitors with which the Parade and Castle were thronged, standing in gaping anxiety, waiting the signal gunfire. At 11.30 a.m. a light breeze had sprung up from the westward, sufficient to fill the canvas, when a gun was fired from the Squadron House Battery, and the yachts were away, making the best of a strong ebb setting to the westward in their favour. They rounded the "stationed vessel" off Yarmouth in the following order:—

	hour.	min.	sec.
Corsair	11	28	30
Gem	11	29	—
Phebe	11	32	30
Peri	11	36	—

The three former vessels kept close to each other the whole distance, and at about 4 p.m. returned through Cowes Roads and proceeded to the eastward, the Corsair keeping the lead, followed closely by the Gem and Phebe, who were together "side by side," and at some distance might be seen the Peri. From this time to sunset it was a perfect calm, and the match might, indeed, be justly termed a drifting match. At about 9 p.m. a fine breeze again sprang up, which was just sufficient to enable them to make headway. It was not, however, until past midnight ere any of the yachts made their appearance, when their white canvas was discerned by those on the look out by "the light of the moon." They arrived in the following order:—

	hour.	min.	sec.
Corsair	11	30	—
Gem	11	41	30
Phebe	11	41	33

Peri did not go round the Nab vessel. Although the Corsair was again the first vessel in, still, according to the "graduated scale of Acker's" time for tonnage, the Phebe was declared the winner, and the cup duly awarded to her gallant owner. Tuesday, Aug. 15.—The third R.Y.S. cup, of £50 for first-class cutters of the squadron being 30 tons and under 50 tons, was sailed for by three fine yachts. Course the same as the last race of Saturday, with the exception that at starting they were to proceed to the eastward in lieu of first to the westward. The following were the yachts:—

Aurora	40	William Beach, Esq.
Phebe	33	Capt. A. L. Corry.
Nymph	31	Sir John Bayley, Bart.

From the equal tonnage almost of these boats, there was at first much interest and excitement, and, if anything, the Phebe was the favourite; but the weather, unfortunately, proved too fine, having, as in the former race, alternate light airs and calms. At 11 they simultaneously, on the fire of the gun, got under way, hauled their wind to the northward on the starboard tack, and worked through the roads among the numerous shipping and sailing vessels of all descriptions which studded the Solent. Towards noon it fell calm, and shortly afterwards a breeze came up from the westward, which enabled them to complete the scorching task of sailing under a summer's sun, as hot as has been experienced this summer.

The yachts arrived, just as night had almost closed upon them, in the following order:—

	hour.	min.	sec.
Phebe	9	57	10
Aurora	9	5	10

Nymph did not go round the whole distance, and by the above result the Phebe was again declared a winner.

The summer general meeting of the members of the R.Y. Squadron was held at the Squadron House on Friday, the 11th. The proceedings of the former meeting were read and confirmed; and after transacting various other business relating to the squadron, and there being no candidates for election, the meeting broke up.

PLYMOUTH REGATTA is fixed for the 23rd inst., in the Sound; where, in addition to the Western Squadron, of nearly 55 sail, there will be a squadron of 14 yachts from Cowes, which station they will quit to-day, in order to ensure reaching Plymouth before the Wednesday following. The names of these 16 yachts are the Keestrel (Lord Yarborough), the Peri, Flirt, Brilliant, Will of the Wisp, Emerald, Corsair, Gem, Owen Glendower, Ariel, Camilla, Cynthia, Falcon, Ganymede, Reindeer, and Sparrowhawk. These vessels will, of course, wear the white ensign; the Western Yacht Squadron of Plymouth will be distinguished by the blue.—From a Correspondent.

#### NEW MUSIC.

COME THOU TO ME. Ballad. Sung by Mrs. Waylett. The words by Mrs. C. Baron Wilson. The music by Alexander Lee, Duff and Hodgson.

This song or ballad puts us in mind of a pastoral once written by the witty Dr. Sheridan, commencing

Beneath th' umbrageous shadow of a shade.

The music is pretty, particularly in the minor, but the words are "poor indeed."

I WILL BE TRUE TO THEE. Chansonette. The poetry by G. Douglas Thompson, Esq. The music by Alexander Lee, Duff and Hodgson.

This is a most elegant and artistic production. Why is it not more correctly printed? Write often thus, Mr. Lee, and we need not expatriate our ears for good music.

SHE NEVER TOLD HER LOVE. The music composed by John Barnett. D'Almaine and Co.

Disassociation is not an agreeable sensation, if it be one at all. The title of this song is similar to that of one of Haydn's immortal canzonets, but there it stops—and so shall we.

TAKE BACK THE GOLDEN GIFTS OF LOVE. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by J. P. Knight. D'Almaine and Co.

Mr. Knight has mistaken the rhythm of his words, but otherwise he has invented, as is his custom, an elegant and expressive melody.

IMOGEN. Song. The poetry by Mrs. Crawford. The music by E. J. Loder. D'Almaine and Co.

The master-hand of this great and thinking composer is quite present in this beautiful bagatelle. We say bagatelle, for we know this is but a minnow to the leviathans he could wield.

THE SISTERS. The poetry by Desmond Ryan; the music by Franz Schubert. D'Almaine and Co.

This is one of the great Schubert's productions, which is more ingenious than elegant, more learned than effective. However, every musician will give it "right hearty welcome!"

THE CONGREGATIONAL AND CHORISTERS' PSALM AND HYMN BOOK. Edited by Vincent Novello.

In this clever work of Mr. Dufour Novello we find the following nationally-interesting anecdote:—"John Reading was a pupil of Dr. Blow (the master of Purcell), and was first employed at Lincoln Cathedral. He afterwards became organist to St. John's, Hackney, and finally of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and St. Mary Woolnoth, London. He published, towards the end of the seventeenth century, a collection of anthems of his own composition, and his productions are generally esteemed for their tastefully simple, melodious, and appropriately natural harmonies. The piece, 'Adeste fideles,' obtained its name of 'The Portuguese Hymn' from the accidental circumstance of the Duke of Leeds, who was a director of the Concert of Ancient Music many years since (about 1785), having heard the hymn first performed at the Portuguese Chapel, and supposing it to be peculiar to the service in Portugal, he introduced the melody at the Ancient Concerts, giving it the title of 'Portuguese Hymn,' by which appellation this very favourite and popular tune has ever since been distinguished; but it is by no means confined to the choir of the Portuguese Chapel, being the regular Christmas Hymn that is sung in every Catholic chapel throughout England." And you might have added Ireland and Scotland, Mr. Novello.

No. 1. OLD FAMILIAR FACES. A Ballad, written and composed by H. Fase. H. Fase, Kensington.

No. 2. WHY ARE THE TALES OF THY INFANCY. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 3. 'TIS BEAUTIFUL TO ME. Ballad. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 4. THE OLD MOUSQUETAIRE. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 5. TIC, TOC—TIC, TOC. Ditto, ditto, &c.

No. 6. BE HAPPY WHILEST WE MAY. Written and arranged by Henry Fase. Ditto, &c.

No. 1. Is rather a pretty and flowing melody; but the composer should have used the diminished seventh (with the *g* flat instead of *f* sharp) on the sixth bar of his subject when repeated in each verse.

No. 2. Is graceful and original.

No. 3. The frequent occurrence of prohibited open and concealed consecutions, spoils this otherwise agreeable ballad.

No. 4. The 6-4 chord should not be abandoned for the fundamental at bar 3 of the symphony, nor should *f* sharp be written in place of *g* flat in bar 6.

No. 5. A pretty melody, but most (shall we say?) carelessly harmonised! The progression at bar 12 is totally inadmissible.

No. 6. Is a proof that Mr. Fase contemns, or would have contemned had he lived in his time, all the contrapuntal rules of Master Thomas Morley and other worthies, who, by precept and example, kept the laws of harmony inviolate. A delicate ear cannot endure the monstrosities that he seems pleased to commit. To indulge in skipplings from useless inversions to remote and unexpected fundamentals, is at once a proof of a fancy "that can never cast anchor," as Carl Maria once observed of an author who was similarly indifferent to necessary rules.

#### DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CHARLES HORN.—This popular composer and accomplished vocalist, we are happy to perceive, is appointed musical director at Covent-garden Theatre for the ensuing season. We hope to see and hear him once more in *Caspar*.

ACADEMIE DE MUSIQUE, PARIS.—This splendid house narrowly escaped being burnt last week. The fire originated in the little theatre Gymnase Enfantin, in the *Passage de l'Opera*, but fortunately was prevented doing any further mischief than burning the little arena to its sawdust. It is not to be rebuilt on the same site.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN ITALY.—Fanny Elssler and Lucile Grahn are engaged at the La Scala, for the ensuing carnival. The operatic seasons in Italy are but very little known in this country. The season of the carnival invariably commences on the 26th of December; *La Primavera* (spring season), on the 10th of April; *L'Autunno* (autumn), on the 15th of August. In certain cities the periods of *L'Autunno* and *Primavera* seasons differ. At Milan there is sometimes an *Autunno* (or little autumn season). As to the carnival, it invariably begins the second day after Christmas.

#### DEATH OF HERR FREDERIC KIND.

##### The Author of the Libretto of "Der Freyschutz."

Herr Kind, the worthy coadjutor of the immortal Karl Maria Von Weber, has recently died, in his 66th year. A short time since (on the occasion of the one hundred and first representation of "Der Freyschutz" at Dresden) he published an account of his introduction to the great composer, and the manner in which the matter was concocted between them. The following extracts may not be uninteresting:—

In the course of the year 1816 the chamber musician, Schmiedel, brought to me a stranger dressed in black, extremely thin in person, of a pale complexion, but intellectual countenance, and from his long arms and large extended hands, I took him at once for a pianist. It was Karl Maria Von Weber. I was delighted to form his acquaintance; he had already acquired some reputation from having set to music some popular songs taken from the collections of Herder and of Winderhorn, the songs of Kerner, and some by me. I knew also that he was to be appointed Kappel Meister at Dresden.

The conversation between us was animated; we talked of various things. At last Weber said to me, "You must write for me an opera." The proposal made me laugh. I had already made various attempts in many branches of literature, but it had never occurred to me to write an opera. The idea made me laugh heartily, but I considered nothing ought to be impossible to a poet. I acknowledged to him with great simplicity that I scarcely understood a note of music. He told me that was no consequence whatever. He added, "We are agreed; we understand each other; and as for the rest we will settle another time. We separated as if we had been old friends."

Weeks and months passed; I worked at various descriptions of pieces, but I did not forget my project; I recollected that a certain number of my poems had been put to music, and that they had met with some success; I recollected having read somewhere that a tragedy, by its being adapted to music, had attained extraordinary success. At length Weber came to reside at Dresden; he paid me a visit, and spoke again upon the subject of my libretto. I had often heard speak of the exigencies of composers, who only view an opera as regards the music, and often impose on the writer alterations and considerable changes. I explained this circumstance very freely and openly to Weber. "I will compose your libretto," said I, "such as you direct me, I give you my word; as to those details which require but a dash of the pen, these you will not refuse to make yourself out of friendship for me."

It now only remained to find a subject; I wished that it should be popular, such as became Weber's talents and my own. We searched Musæus, Bened, Naubert, several collections of romances and novels; at length we stopped at the "Freyschutz" by Apel, and then we gave it up. The censure was severe; the subject might appear to them dangerous, as tending to increase superstitious ideas. Besides, in the tale of Apel, the two lovers die, which could not be supported on the stage. All these difficulties discouraged us; we parted without doing anything.

But the fatal shot had struck me; my heart fluttered; I paced my room intoxicated with the poems of the forests and popular legends. At length the mists dispersed and the sun broke forth to enlighten me. The same evening, or the morning of the eventful day, I ran to Weber's house, and exclaimed on seeing him, "I have done 'Der Freyschutz'!" I have attacked the devil himself! I have gone to work in an original manner: nothing of the modern. Time—the conclusion of the 30 years' war; scene—the depths of the Bohemian forests. A pious hermit has appeared to me! The white rose protects itself against the Demon Hunter! Innocence comes to the aid of the weak—vice is destroyed, and virtue triumphs." I further explained more perfectly my plot; we shook hands together, and wished hearty success to our "Freyschutz."

There is a certain German enthusiasm in this which must interest every one possessing that romance so necessary to the due appreciation of art in any form.

#### THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FINAL CLOSE OF THE SEASON.  
Jam hoc opus est.—TERRENT.

Quæ è longinquo magis placent, says Tacitus; "things which are far sought and dear bought," as our own proverb asserts, are prized the most. *Immania monstra perferimus*, says Virgilus; and is there not a proof of this every day before our judicial eyes? Do we not see macaws in the place of nightingales—perroquets and parrots in lieu of the "merle and the mavis"—humming-birds in the locality of those which could sing outright (were they patronized properly), and, as if the eye were the monopolizing sense of all beauty, everything sacrificed to external show and pageantry, provided it be "neat as imported?" We are certainly a most unnational people, as regards the cultivation of the arts *chez nous*. Painting, perhaps, may be an exception, because no foreign artist has the remotest chance of competition with our natives; but in music, where rivalry, or would-be contention, is between the pretenders of our land and the acknowledged of another, the mass are universally inclined to overlook or underrate the productions of their compatriots, forgetting that England once gave musical laws to the world, and yet possesses a richer harmonical store of indigenous produce than any other country on the face of the earth. We, nowadays, must expatriate a countryman for education; he must enlist in a foreign corps before he is fit to serve in our ranks; he must acquire a conviction that Music is a generic art; that it is no matter what notes are written to certain given words; that pathos, or, in fact, every delicate shade of feeling, should be all merged in that thing termed effect, by which noise is generally understood; and that he who can instrument most composes the best. Alas! what would become of our great Quartet writers, who have developed the whole truth of harmony in four parts, without the aid of gran cassa, ophicleide, or trumpet?

Well, well, we suppose we must submit for the present; but we hope for better days, and if we could individualize ourselves, we would exclaim,

Utinam id sit, quod spero,

and that would be a national operain every sense of the words: viz., the libretto written in the language of a Shakspeare, a Milton, and a thousand other English worthies, and the music composed in the way that

Great Purcell pointed to, but few have followed!

Music, connected with words, becomes ridiculous when it does not faithfully respond to and aid their meaning. Italian music, generally speaking, is indifferent to this matter. It is rare that an Italian composer attends to this department of his art. Of the moderns, Bellini has been, perhaps, the most studious, and Rossini the most indifferent, great as he is in other things.

But enough of this querulous complaining about the want of a National opera; let us adopt the convenient, stoical philosophy of our Gallic neighbours, and say, "Quand l'on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a." And what is it that we have? It is some consolation to be able to reply, THE FIRST ITALIAN OPERA OF ANY CITY IN THE WORLD! And to whom do we owe it? Patronage certainly goes a great way to insure the production of meritorious things in every art: we have the authority of a shrewd little ancient to say that even in poetry many a man may be held-bedded into possession of the "mens divinator poeta" by the sunbeams of social influence, who otherwise, like the unnoticed flower, might have "blush'd unseen;" or even if he had attempted, *senza padrone*, would have been forced to feel the fatal reverse of "who dares nobly does nobly!" Still, patronage alone will not do: there must be taste, tact, zeal, judgment, and indefatigable industry on



the part of him who conducts an establishment dependent upon public approval, before that patronage can be earned on the one hand, or well bestowed on the other; and as an instance of it being fully proved to exist in its double principle in one individual, we beg to present our readers with the portrait of Mr. Lumley, the *entrepreneur* of her Majesty's Theatre, the sedulous caterer for "the banquet of our dearest senses."

Eye rapt in visions of enchanting grace,  
And ear dissolv'd in liquid melody!



PORTRAIT OF MR. LUMLEY.

And now to chronicle, *en detail*, the various performances of the most charming Opera season that was ever presented to our notice and delight.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened on the 11th of March last with a new opera, by Donizetti, entitled "Adelia," in which, for the first time on an opening night, appeared a *prima donna* (Persiani), and a tenor (Signor Dominique Conti), whose respective merits would shed lustre upon the more advanced stages of any previous seasons. In addition to these, a most charming *danseuse* (Mademoiselle Dumilâtre) made her first curtsy to an English audience—and not in vain "was her sweet poetry of feet." Fanny Elssler, too, *la divinité de danse*, as some enraptured Gallic admirer has termed her, was also present, and made "La Tarentule" seem more dangerous than ever.

March 25. "Belisario," for the *début* of Fornasari, of whose transcendent merits we have spoken already. Ballet, "Une Soirée de Carnaval."

March 30. The novelty in the ballet department, "Giselle," being revived for the display of Elssler's wonderful pantomime.

April 6. "La Sonnambula," in which Persiani, as *Amina*, made it her own character. Mario and Fornasari great in their respective *personae*. Divertissement, "Un Bal sous Louis XIV.," in which there was a galaxy of charms, in the persons of Elssler, Guy Stephan, Camille, Planquet, Dumilâtre, &c.

April 18. "Norma." First appearance of *La Diva* (Grisi) and the charming Moltini. Conti as *Pollione*, and Lablache in *Oroveso*.

April 20. "Semiramide." Beautifully performed by Grisi as the heroine, Brambilla as *Arsace*, and Fornasari as *Assur*. "La Gipsy" followed, which was exquisitely personated by Elssler, Coulon, Gosselin, and Silvain.

April 27. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Produced to exhibit the versatility of Fornasari, whose *Figaro* was entitled to at least the merit of a new and original treatment. The divertissement of "Les Houris," in which Dumilâtre, Camille, Planquet, Schefire, and M. St. Leon were "things like air so bodiless they seem'd!"

May 5. "Il Don Giovanni." Fornasari as the Spanish libertine for the first time, we believe, and admirable. The rest of the characters, particularly Persiani's *Zerlina*, absolute perfection. *Mem.*, Mario is the best *Ottavio* we have ever heard.

May 11. "La Gazza Ladra." Another triumph for Fornasari, whose *forte* is the dignified and pathetic. Grisi most admirable as *Ninetta*, and Brambilla interesting as *Pippo*. We must not forget to mention the great Lablache as the *Podesta*. "None but himself can be his parallel!"

May 18. "I Puritani." Grisi, Mario, Lablache, and Fornasari! what a *quartetto*! Those who were absent cannot even imagine the effect of their co-singing. "A te o cara" was never more effectively given by Rubini than by Mario, whose *voce argentina* leaves you nothing to wish for in tone, and whose manner is every day improving rapidly. The ballet of "Alma," revived with a stronger cast than ever: Cerito, Guy Stephan, Camille, Planquet, Perrot, Coulon, Gosselin, and St. Leon. A word or two here about Guy Stephan: "Grace is in her steps"—we have seen her snatch applause in the presence of Taglioni; and if conventionalism and prejudice were out of the way, we are not quite sure that Guy Stephan is not one of the first dancers in the world. *Trahit sua quemque voluptas* is an old saying, on the strength of which we will dare to exclaim—

O faciem pulchram! delecto omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres;

by which last word, reader, be it understood we mean *danseuses*.

May 23. "Lucrezia Borgia." Principal characters by Grisi, Brambilla, Mario, Panzini, and Lablache. Grisi, as usual, when she gets an opportunity, tragically beautiful.

June 1. "Linda di Chamouni." In this delightful opera Persiani was perfection both in *operatic* and *dramatic* display. In the third act particularly.

June 20. "L'Elisir d'Amore." Madame Persiani was all that could be wished for in this charming buffa opera of Donizetti; Mario sang "Una furtiva lagrima" most exquisitely. Lablache, "*flos ipse*" of all that is great and genuine, was wonderfully fine and effective as *Dulcamara*.

June 22. The beautiful ballet of "Ondine, ou la Naiade," was produced, in which the ethereal Cerito fascinated us and all other spectators, as we have already chronicled.

June 29. "Don Pasquale." An immense triumph, both for the composer and the representatives, or rather interpreters, of his eloquent muse. Donizetti's genius rather inclines to comedy; but, to borrow a style of phrase from *Falstaff*, he "can circumvent" anything he likes. "From gay to grave, from lively to severe," would be a good and expressive motto for his versatile ability.

July 6. Last act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," and last scene of "Anna Bolena." Principal characters by Persiani, Mario, Panzini, and Mme. Grisi.

July 13. The novelty of this night consisted of the second act of "Guglielmo Tell," which was magnificently represented by Persiani, Mario, F. Lablache, and Fornasari.

July 20. On this night the celebrated and contested *pas de deux* between the rival *danseuses*, Elssler and Cerito, was brought to an amicable *footing*, and was as successful to both as either could wish. Cerito has more of the "buoyant sense of being" about her than Elssler, but the latter is a more finished dancer.

July 27. "La Cenerentola." Nothing to notice but the repetition of the various *artistes'* perfections, and, if possible, more perfect than ever.

Aug. 3. "Cosi fan Tutte," with a new *petit* ballet, entitled "Le Délire d'un Peintre," which we have noticed in a previous number.

August 10. Selections from "L'Italiana in Algeri," &c. Ballet divertissement, "Le Délire d'un Peintre," which we have noticed already, and which does great credit to the classical imagination of M. Perrot, its inventor.

These constitute all the novelties, or the novel changes, that have been rung during the season, which for the subscribers terminated last Saturday. Three additional nights this week have been added as a *codicil* to the *will* of anybody who would like to be present, and the consequence, particularly on Thursday for the benefit of Fanny Elssler, has been a most voluntary throng. To-night closes this magnificent place of entertainment.

What Mr. Lumley means to do for the future we cannot presume to say; but this we shall fearlessly assert, that if he go on as he has begun we shall heartily say,

O faustum et felix hunc diem!

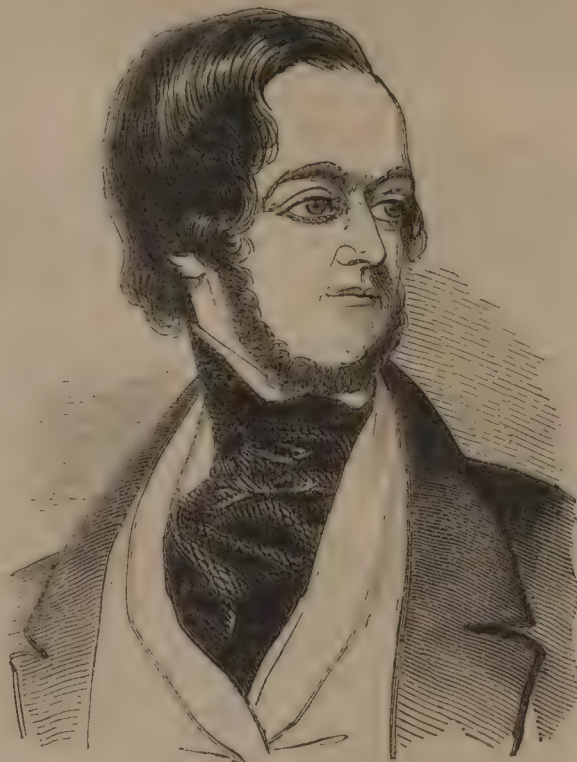
when he undertook the management of the Italian Opera. In a former number, congratulating him on his outset, we said, "Chi ben comincia ha la metà de l'opera,"—now we will make our valedictory in the assuring words that his

Finis coronat opus.

#### MICHAEL WILLIAM BALFE.

Michael William Balfe is the son of a highly respectable professional follower of Terpsichore, and was born in Dublin early in the present century. At a very precocious age he evinced a most extraordinary genius for the art in which he has subsequently so truly distinguished himself, and selecting the violin for his young aspirations, he was put under the tutelage of Mr. William O'Rourke (the present popular professor in London, composer of "Amelie," &c., but who is, we suppose, for the sake of English euphony, obliged to forego the R in his patronymic, and allow himself to be *caw'd Rooke*), with whom he made such rapid progress that he very soon performed a *concertino* of his master's composition, a amateur

society held semi-publicly at the Exchange in his native city, about the year of the battle of Waterloo. He subsequently and soon began to reveal his creative faculties, and was a contributor to a little pleasant work entitled "Miniature Lyrics," the words of which were by the late Haynes Bayley. After this he was articulated, we believe, to the clever vocalist and composer Horn, whom he accompanied to England, and under whose *surveillance* he frequently performed at Vauxhall. We know not what fortuitous circumstance led him to visit the continent, but whatever it may have been, we



PORTRAIT OF BALFE.

cannot but be indebted to it for nursing and fostering for awhile abroad, and then restoring to us at home, one of the most versatile geniuses that the musical world can boast of. During his residence in Italy he produced several successful operatic pieces, in most of which he distinguished himself also as a principal performer.

The music of Balfe is characterised by an almost too florid and occasionally careless freedom; but no *maestro* is more master of effect, or better knows the instruments he is handling. Moreover, wanting strength of *physique*, he is a charming, chaste vocalist, and withal a good actor. Number up these several qualifications, reader, and with us you will not fail to come to our conclusion that such a man is "an honour to his day, though seldom seen!"

#### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

On Monday an adaptation, by Mr. G. Soane, of Scribe's *libretto*, "Le Puits d'Amour," with Balfe's music, as produced recently at the Opéra Comique, Paris, made its appearance at this house, and was most brilliantly successful, *à force de la musique*; for the plot of the piece, independently of being unnatural and immoral, was nothing but an outrage upon English manners and historical truth. We

may not wonder why the French retain a hatred towards us, when they have to deal with such personages as Edward III.; but we cannot help confessing our surprise to see a British public first expatriate an *artiste* like Balfe, to seek protection from a hostile shore, and then receive him back again with open arms, after perpetrating a lampoon upon their national character in that foreign land. Certainly, Balfe did not write the said *libretto*, but still he was *particeps criminis*; and the only excuse we can make for him is, that whatever the import of the words may be, like Terpander, he has "clothed them in melody." The little ballad, "Annette, the fisher's daughter," in which the story of the "Lover's Well" is narrated, is simple and expressive, and was beautifully enunciated by Mrs. H. Grattan, as *Tressilian*. Allen sang charmingly; and GLORIOUS PAUL, as *Quance*, the sheriff of London, was a fellow of "infinite mirth." The finale to the first act is in Balfe's usual dramatic spirit; but when shall trombones, trumpets, drums, &c., allow us to detect harmony? Madame Eugene Garcia was more effective in the part of *Geraldine* than in anything we have hitherto seen her; and Miss Turpin was most graceful and excellent in what she had to do. The opera was announced for repetition four times a week, amidst universal applause.

The scene our Artist has selected for illustration is from the 2nd act, and represents a subterranean hall:—in the centre, or a little to one side, is a sofa, on which is discovered *Geraldine*, who, as the author says, "believes herself dead and in Elysium, or the other place;" *Tressilian* the narrator, adds that he "couldn't exactly make out which." There is a great deal of somnambulism in this scene, which very much disquiets the beholder; but our artist has luckily seized a moment of repose and caught, not a weasel asleep, but "the rarest work of Nature," where

Never yet did slumber lie  
On a cheek of so much beauty—  
On so blue, so bright an eye!

Sleep generally closes eyes of all hues, but *Geraldine's* optics are superior to vulgar laws. She sings a duet with the king in a *wide-awake* style, and then composes herself to sleep on the sofa in most complacent form.



SCENE FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA OF "GERALDINE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

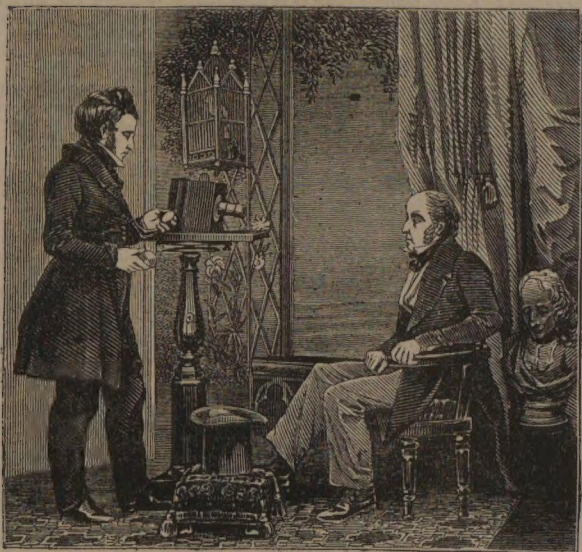


THE WIND OF HEAVEN!  
NATIONAL SONG.

The wind of heav'n is a dulcet thing,  
When, from the South, with breath of Spring,  
It comes on a flowery-laden wing,  
And tells the young birds to wake and sing!  
The wind of heav'n is a demon sound,  
When it scatters the forest pines around,  
Tearing their roots from the yawning ground,  
Filling it then with the torrent's bound!

The wind of heav'n is the softest sigh  
That ever yet bore the lark's on high,  
When, wrapt far deep in the azure sky,  
He sends down to earth his melody!  
The wind of heav'n is a howling blast,  
When over the ocean wild 'tis cast;  
Silencing ever the sweetest, last  
Fond vows to home that some lips had pass'd!

The wind of heav'n is a mournful thing,  
When through the old churchyard it doth sing,  
Or high in the belfry turret ring  
At midnight: sad thoughts it then can bring!  
But the wind of heaven is a joyous breeze,  
When it wafts Britannia o'er the seas,  
And guides her to thousand victories,  
Where the tropics burn or arctic freeze! W.

LINES, WRITTEN ON SEEING A DAGUERRETYPE  
PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

BY MISS ELIZABETH SHERIDAN CAREY.

"To the artist and true connoisseur, the mere vehicle employed will be a matter of little importance, and he will be delighted with whatever is excellent of its kind."—D. C. READ. Preface to the Catalogue of his Etchings.

Wondrous it is! form, face, and air,  
Dress, attitude, are pictured there!  
Nay, pictured not—why praise of Art  
Where Nature, only, plays the part?  
No gifted touch could this excel;  
No pencil breathe so sweet a spell!  
Not Reynolds, in his "noon of fame,"  
Could put this magic head to shame,  
Nor with the splendour of his hues,  
O'er canvas, worthier traits diffuse;  
Not Lawrence, with his suave line,  
His pearly shades, and soft carmine;  
Not Hayter, who, with wizard hand,  
Limbs forth the "Layde of the Land,"  
And shows how fair, how all serene,  
In softest beauty shines a Queen;  
Not one with chalk, and ductile oil,  
And varied tints, and patient toil,  
Back'd by the love of ancient schools,  
Their hints, their practice, sleight, and  
rules.

Could in veracity surpass  
A portrait truer than the glass.

Here is no feature half awry,  
Too large a nose, too small an eye,  
No forehead just an inch too low,  
No faulty stroke, no faithless glow;  
And, best of all eulogies! here  
No false deceiving charms appear;  
But the fair face as Nature made it,  
So hath the regal sun portray'd it!  
The cordial, frank, old English air  
Sits nobly on the features there;  
And shrewd and bland, with cheerful wile  
She seems to seek an answering smile.  
That is her turn—you may compare it,  
And that her very glance—I'll swear it!  
There is her brow, sans cap or wimple,  
And there her mirth-enjoying dimple—  
That comely cheek, and rounded chin—  
To mar them were a mortal sin!  
There clusters each bright waving tress,  
And there's, I vow, her last new dress—  
A shaded silk, each stripe and fold;  
And, as I live! the chain of gold  
Whose glittering circles lightly deck  
The alabaster of that neck;  
And, see, the brooch—that petted snake,  
More happy than in flow'ry brake.

Most marvellous! so soft, so true!  
A priceless pearl—a rare bijou!  
So much herself—keep it beside you,  
Nor time nor tide can e'er divide you;  
Or place it, in the sun, before you,  
And strangest fancies will creep o'er you;  
Those sportive eyes will seem to glisten—  
That little ear, well pleased, to listen—  
That arch and coaxing smile to play,  
And snare your very heart away—  
Those lips to breathe, to move, to talk,  
And, with a gentle aspiration,  
To share their owner's morning walk,  
Give you right courteous invitation.

Oh! hence-immortaliz'd Daguerre—  
The fair La Creevy's dark despair!  
Whose'er shall wisely wish to be  
Portray'd in pure reality,  
And in the likeness of his friend,  
Would have no borrow'd beauties blend;  
Nor yet, by clumsy art defaced,  
Find charms and much-lov'd traits erased.

Our engraving represents the photographic process at Mr. Beard's establishment, Parliament-street, Westminster.

\* Nothing can be further from my intention than to decry the brilliant productions of these masters, or to snatch from painting the highest honours awarded to it by its most ardent admirers—among whom I desire to be ranked: I refer only to that *unerring accuracy of resemblance* which, unattainable by the pencil, renders the Daguerreotype invaluable in portraiture.

† Defects "plenty as blackberries" in the productions of the La Creevy school.

‡ Who can have forgotten the warm-hearted little miniature-painteress, Miss La Creevy, afterwards Mrs. Tim Linkin water, in "Nicholas Nickleby?"

§ The dazzling, but often fugitive, lights of expression, which not infrequently elude the practised and accomplished pencil, are rarely, if ever, caught by an inferior hand. To copy the features is a task of little difficulty; but to inform them with the character, and animate them with the expression of the sitter, require gifts and attainments not possessed by the ordinary face-painter. Here the Daguerreotype is unrivalled, and preserves, for ever, the fleeting sunbeam of a smile.

|| It is impossible to purge human nature of conceit. "Amour-propre aime les portraits;" but, as the Daguerreotype tells "the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth," they who, innocent of the attributes, pretend to youth, beauty, grace, and intellectual character, and to whom many years' close consultation of the glass has failed to dispel the "dear delusion," are ludicrously dismayed when they spy their honest resemblances, and as they can be in no wise persuaded of the unpalatable fact that the Daguerreotype is infallible, they fall foul on it, and denounce it with a heat and vindictiveness unbecomingly amusing. It is needless to say that such aspirants only can be disappointed by a discovery that cannot be too highly estimated by the social affections. What treasure can we possess more coveted than the perfect likeness of the friend or relative most dear to our heart; and when did the pencil thoroughly satisfy the expectations of the eye familiar with the form, air, and bearing of the portrayed?



BOULOGNE (UPPER) HARBOUR.

Boulogne has, during the past week, been a focus of gaiety, to which thousands of pleasure-seekers have been drawn. The great attraction has been the races; the first day being Monday, and the second on Thursday. The *affiche* and *conditions* of the sport are signed by "Le Maire de Boulogne, Président de la Société des Courses, Al. Adam;" and of the result we intend presenting our readers with a picturesque illustration in our next journal. The races extend through three weeks: the course lies six miles off the town. On Monday the town was full of visitors, computed at 7000; and neither a horse nor vehicle could be hired for any money. Thousands of persons reached the course by steam.

The harbour of Boulogne has been much improved of late; and great exertions are making to render Boulogne in every respect superior to Calais in the facilities it will afford to visitors to the Continent. Since the opening of the South-eastern Railway to Folkestone, every exertion has been made to promote the establishment of a regular line of steamers from Boulogne to Folkestone, and, by

so doing, not only promote expedition in travelling from London to Paris, but prove, by the fact of the daily intercourse, that no seaport in France possesses such conveniences and advantages for travellers to and from London to Paris as does the port of Boulogne. The subject has been taken up by the town, its spirited mayor, and enlightened Chamber of Commerce. The Commercial Company offered, from the 1st of August, either in conjunction with the General Steam Navigation Company, or by itself, to place two boats, of the same power as those on the London station, to ply regularly between Boulogne and Folkestone, on condition that a sum of £1000 be guaranteed to them to cover any losses that might be sustained during the first year. This reasonable demand and offer of service were accepted, a subscription entered into in the room, when more than a fourth of the sum was subscribed. Such then is the state of the communications between London and Paris *via* Boulogne and Folkestone. The traveller can leave Boulogne at 9 in the morning, and feel certain of being at London Bridge at 2 o'clock.

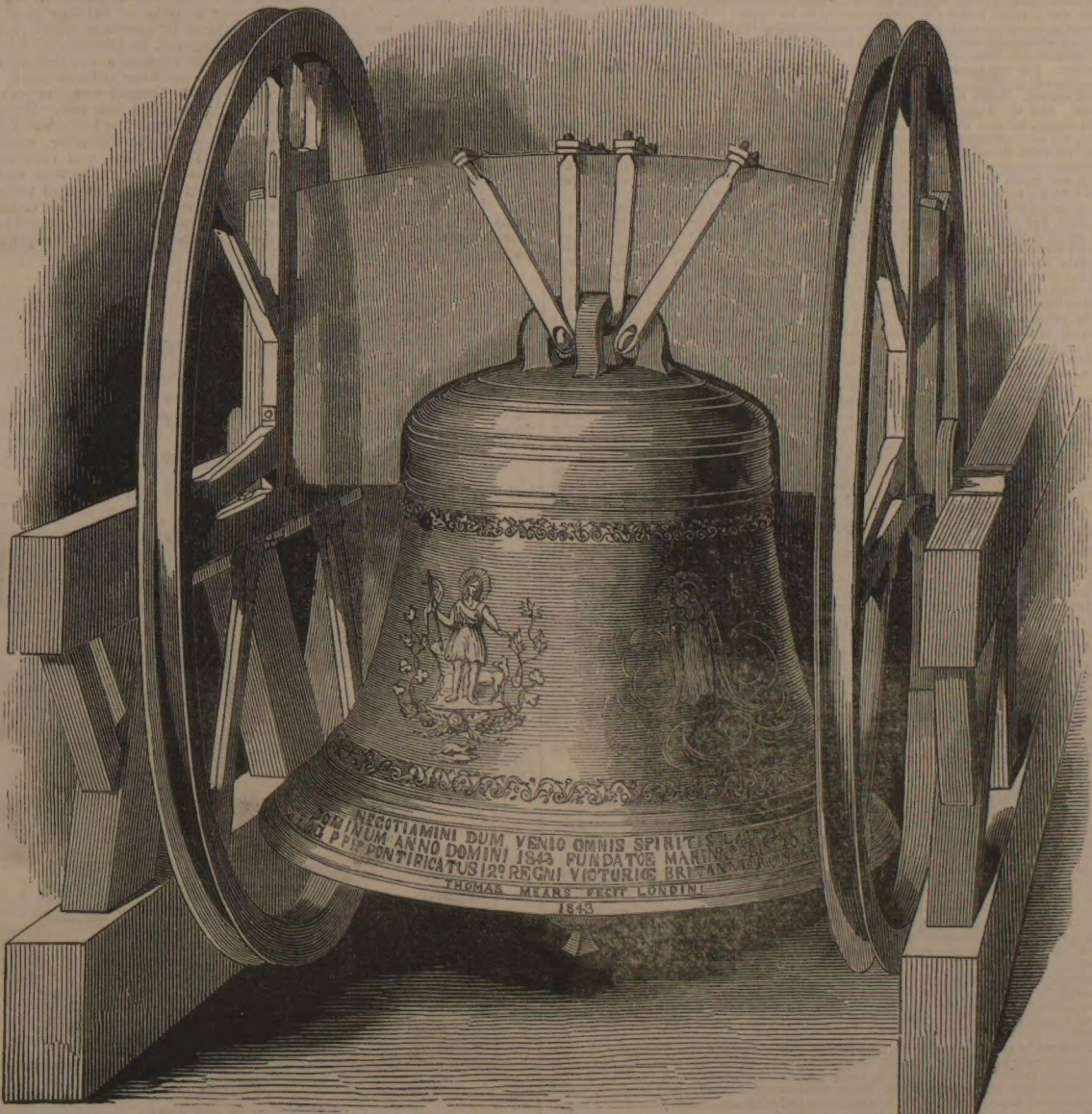
## THE LARGEST BELL EVER CAST IN ENGLAND.

This immense bell has just been shipped for Montreal, it being intended for the new Catholic Cathedral, where it is to be placed in a tower by itself, and to be used as a "bourdon," or alarum-bell. It is to be named "Maria," the cathedral being dedicated to the virgin.

It is the most extraordinary work of the kind ever executed in England, and was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Company, of Whitechapel. Some idea may be formed of the vast size of this bell, from its having required ten tons of fused metal to form the cast; and the time occupied in running the fused metal from the furnace into the mould was fifteen minutes. The diameter of the bell at the mouth is 7 feet 3 inches; it height is 7 feet; and its thickness at the sound bow is 6½ inches. Its weight is 7 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.; its sound is very powerful and melodious. The weight of the clapper is upwards of 3 cwt. The bell will be rung by means of two wheels, one on each side of the stock or bearer, which, with its iron-work and fittings, weighs about 2 tons 10 cwt. There will be four ropes used in the ringing, a man pulling at each side of the

wheels. The bell itself is heavier than the great Tom of Lincoln by 32 cwt.; it bears some bas-reliefs of the cardinal virtues, which are finely cast. On one side is the following legend: "Negotiamini dum venio omnis spiritus laudet Dominum. Anno Domini. 1843. Fundate Marianopolis, 201°. Greg. P.P. 16. Pontificatus, 12°. Regin. Victoriae Britanniarum 6°." On the other side is inscribed, "Ex piissimo Mercatorum, Artificum, Agricolarumque, Marianopolitansium Dono;" intimating that it has been paid for from a fund subscribed by the merchants, artificers, and agriculturists of Montreal. Its cost, including that of the works, is upwards of £1200. On the rim is the maker's name, "Thomas Mears, Fecit, Londini, 1843."

There has also been a peal of ten bells already sent out, to be placed in the sister-tower of the cathedral at Montreal, a Gothic structure, recently erected at the cost of £80,000. The shipment of the huge bell on board the Lady Seaton, bound for Montreal, and lying in the Brandy-quay, London Docks, was a labour of great difficulty; and a part of the deck of the vessel was of necessity, cut away to admit the bell into the hold of the vessel.



"THE MONSTER BELL" FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL.



## ENGLAND AND FRANCE

THE SISTERS.  
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.By HENRY COCKTON,  
AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

## CHAPTER XX.

## THE PRISONERS AT VERDUN.

THE war still raged, and with such varied success that the prospect of its close appeared more remote than ever, while Charles, as Sir Arthur had apprehended, was in consequence wretched.

He had been now nearly twelve months a prisoner; and although he saw many around him who had been prisoners for twelve years comparatively happy, the blow that had been given to his ambition, the thought of his professional prospects having been blighted, and the belief he had of its being highly probable that he might be kept there for ten or even twenty years longer, combined to render him miserable, while it was evident that his naturally fine constitution was being by perpetual anxiety undermined.

He might have escaped boldly as others had done, but his spirit appeared to be utterly broken; he might have escaped meanly as others were then constantly doing, by bribing a Frenchman to imprison him for debt, and then having given up his parole, paying the debt, and on leaving the prison making his way to the coast—but he could not in that way satisfy his conscience, and could not sacrifice his honour.

Under these affecting circumstances the amiable Lucrece, who was indeed the very angel in his letters had described, was unceasing in her efforts to cheer him. She would appeal to him as a husband, as a father, as a man, in tones to which the climate had imparted depth and richness, and with an earnest intensity of feeling which went to his very soul; she would implore him to look at the bright prospect she invariably painted, and with manly firmness to bear up against the calamity with which they had been assailed; but all her efforts failed. She could not rouse him.

Had he known how long he had to remain—nay, had he even known that he should be kept there for life—he might have become reconciled; but this was a state of suspense which he could not with fortitude endure.

He, of course, could not know how long he should be kept there a prisoner; it might be for two years; it might be for twenty, or it might be for life; all was uncertain, and this very uncertainty tortured him the more as he felt that the best, the most valuable, part of his professional life was being wasted.

Nor was Frederick much more happy. It is true that, having perfectly recovered from his wound, he was in excellent health; and it is also true that he associated with those who were resolved to be gay; but the thought of Alice—of whose illness he was cognizant, with whom he constantly corresponded, and whom he loved far more dearly than he had ever before conceived it to be possible for a man to love—a man to a perpetual source of affliction.

"Don't you think, Charles," said he on one occasion, "the thing has never been tried—but don't you think that if I were to pledge my honour as an officer and a gentleman, that I would return in three months, they would allow me to go over to England?"

Charles smiled. It was seldom indeed that he did smile, but he could not help smiling at this.

"What do you think?" continued Fred, earnestly. "What is your opinion?"

"Why, my opinion is, Fred, that if the French admitted so extensive a parole there would not be many prisoners at Verdun!"

"But in this single case can't you conceive the possibility of their entertaining such an application?"

"I cannot indeed: they would laugh at the idea; but depend upon it, Fred, they would do nothing else, unless indeed they placed you under surveillance! I can easily conceive the possibility of their doing that."

"Then I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll give up my parole, and escape in the best way I can."

"You had better not attempt it, Fred: look at the consequences of failure."

"Look at the affliction of Alice! Do you not think that if I were to return she would recover?"

"I certainly do!"

"And do you not think that I love her sufficiently well, Charles, to risk my life for her?"

"But in risking your life you also risk hers! seeing that her life hangs upon your own. If anything fatal were to happen to you, it would kill her; and as the probability is that the result of any attempt of the kind would prove fatal, you have no right, under the circumstances, to encounter the risk."

"But I'm not going to consent to be kept here for ever!—I can't stand that, you know!—What am I to do?"

"Have patience: all may yet be well: have patience."

How strange it seems that a man can give excellent advice to others, and yet cannot follow it himself. As the pastor, who, after advising his flock to cultivate the patience of Job, and his very best self had been running to waste, exclaimed in a rage, when reminded of Job, "Job never had such a barrel of ale!" so there is always in a man's own judgment something peculiar in his own case.

And hence when this advice had been given to Fred, he cried, "Patience!—it is all very well, Charles, for you—having a wife with you here—to talk of patience: were I in your position, I should be happy enough; but as I am not, how can I have patience? If I were only married to Alice, and she were here with me, they might keep me a prisoner as long as they pleased: I should cry for nothing then! I should wish for nothing more."

"I have often thought," said Charles, having sighed without attempting to expose this fallacy, "it has often struck me as being possible—although I have never mentioned it before—that the Doctor might, by management, be prevailed upon to make you in this respect happy."

"But how?—by what means?—by what means, my dear fellow?" inquired Fred, eagerly.

"Why, by allowing Alice to come over here!"

"Do you really think he would?"

"I say that I have often thought it possible."

"How strange that it never struck me! It is possible!—probable, very, very probable."

"I cannot go quite so far as that."

"But she must come over with some female friend; and we might be married here and be happy. I'll write to her on the subject at once."

"That would spoil all!"

"Why? would there be any impropriety in it?"

"Perhaps no absolute impropriety; but as I hold it to be a matter of infinite delicacy, I do not think any direct communication between you on the subject would have the desired effect."

"Charles," said Fred, with an earnest expression, "I will be guided entirely by you, having, as you know that I always have had, the highest confidence in your judgment. You have been already more than a brother to me, Charles, and I shall ever esteem you. You are a good fellow, Charles, but that you do not require to be told. Tell me how I ought in this case to proceed, and I will follow your directions like a child."

"Recollect I am not at all sanguine on the subject. I think it extremely probable that the application will be unsuccessful; still, as the matter is one of importance both to her and to you—for Heaven only knows how long we shall have to remain here—and as it is just possible that her father who loves her tenderly may be induced to entertain it, I hold the application to be one which ought, under the circumstances, to be made; and I think that the better plan would be for me to write to my uncle, communicating my views on the subject, soliciting his good offices, and requesting him strongly to make such representations to the Doctor as may be calculated to obtain his consent."

"Exactly! The very thing! It will be by far the best course to pursue. And Sir Arthur I am certain will do it."

He will, indeed. There is nothing in his power that he would not do to promote our happiness. And the happiness of us all would be thereby promoted. Even I should feel far more happy, not only for your sake, Fred, but because poor Lucrece—between whom, and Alice, the most affectionate feelings exist—would be delighted."

"Will you, then, write to Sir Arthur?"

"I will, this very day. But Fred, not a word to Lucrece. Concealment, should we succeed, will not lessen the delight, while it will save her from all disappointment if we fail. Therefore, do not say a syllable to her on the subject."

Fred, promised that he would not, and the letter was written that day and despatched.

Poor Alice had now become extremely dejected. Perpetual thought had enveloped her wretched gaiety in gloom. She had no animation, no energy, no power to shake off that sadness which sat like an incubus heavily upon her heart. In vain her father laboured to cheer her; in vain he endeavoured to convince her that the war would soon be at an end, and pointed out every circumstance calculated to justify that conviction: her spirit was dimmed by the breath of despair, which neither change of scene nor society could remove.

Knowing this, Sir Arthur, on receiving the letter from Charles, thought it probable that the object proposed might be attained; but, conceiving the utmost delicacy and caution to be essential to its attainment, he determined on opening the subject gradually, and with care.

He, therefore, having consulted Caroline, whose lofty arrogance developed itself daily more and more, and who began to imagine that the brother of Lady Cleveland ought to form an alliance with a much higher family than that of Dr. Hawtree, invited the Doctor and Alice to dinner, and notwithstanding Alice was morally as well as physically indisposed—having been received by Caroline on several occasions with far more pride than of affection—the invitation was accepted, and they arrived at the usual hour, but not a word having reference to Verdun was uttered either before or during dinner, for although the subject occupied the thoughts of all, it was by all studiously avoided.

When, however, Caroline and Alice had retired, Sir Arthur explained to Dr. Hawtree that he had that morning received a long letter from Charles, and having dwelt for some time upon the comparatively unimportant portions of the letter, he cautiously proceeded to his task.

"I am still afraid," said he, "very much afraid that this war will last a long time yet."

The Doctor shook his head mournfully, and replied, "I fear it will: I fear it will!"

"Said this," continued Sir Arthur, "especially for poor Alice! I perceive that she has not yet got over it."

"No, nor will she ever get over it, unless indeed the war be soon brought to a close. It would have been a happy thing had young Greville never seen her."

"It is to be regretted that he ever did: certainly, under the circumstances, it is to be regretted. Had they been married before he left, that they might now be living together, like Charles and Lucrece, it would not have been of so much importance!"

"That would have been a different thing altogether. I should not then have cared so much about it: she would not have been so deeply affected. Doubtless, I should have felt it acutely even in that case; but the knowledge of their being happy in each other's society, would have been a great balm to her. As it is, you see, I don't know what I am to do with her. Her spirit appears to be utterly broken. She is from morning till night in a melancholy mood, and sometimes I absolutely fear that her reason will leave her."

"It is much to be lamented, then, that they are not married."

"I wish to Heaven they were! I, of course, have no desire to conceal my thoughts from you. I do wish they were, from my heart! But the wish is vain now."

"Why vain?"

"Why vain? Vain, I apprehend, because it cannot be realised!"

"I do not know that. You wish they were married. Why can they not be married?"

"My dear friend," said the Doctor, "what is it you mean?"

"Why—this is merely a suggestion, a mere suggestion!—Frederick is in France, Alice is here: he cannot come over to her; but she can go over to him!—hence it is I ask why they cannot be married."

A pause ensued, and Sir Arthur, having watched the Doctor's countenance intently, perceived not only that the idea had never occurred to him, but that he viewed it in anything but an unfavourable light.

"It is not, you see," returned Sir Arthur, "it is not as if he were there alone: Charles is well-known to her, while she and that affectionate creature Lucrece are like sisters."

"I'm aware of it," returned the Doctor, thoughtfully; "I am aware of it; but—I'll think the matter over. I can scarcely bear the thought of parting with her: still—I'll think of it."

"It must not be said you perceive, that she goes expressly to be married: her ostensible object might be to see Lucrece, and the marriage would follow in the regular way."

"I understand you perfectly. If I could go over with her—but—Well! I'll take an opportunity of sounding her on the subject. If I find it to be her wish, my own feelings shall be sacrificed."

"It need not be known, even to her, that her marriage over there was contemplated. She might go expressly to see Lucrece, and the affair might be arranged without any apparent premeditation. And now I may explain to you that this suggestion came from Charles, who wished me, in his letter, to ascertain if it were likely that you would sanction such an arrangement which he appears to feel convinced would promote the happiness of all concerned. But here is the letter. Read it."

The Doctor did;—and its tendency was to induce the belief that if Alice were to go, the happiness of all concerned would be promoted.

"It appears that Mrs. Cleveland," said he, "knows nothing of this proposal."

"Nor, I would submit, should Alice know of it. Let then both be unconscious of the matter. I question much whether if Alice knew of it she would consent. The affair can be arranged much better over there."

"Well then, let it be so. The idea of parting thus with an only child is of course extremely painful; but for her sake—to save her—I'll set aside all considerations of self, and propose it."

While, however, they were thus deciding on the propriety of concealing the real object, Caroline was not only explaining all to Alice, but labouring to impress upon her mind how highly incorrect, the contemplated visit would be considered.

"You perceive, my dear," she observed, in conclusion, "that, although there would be no direct impropriety in such a step under the circumstances, we must, for our own comfort, to a certain extent, study the thoughts and feelings of others; and, if once it were known that you went over there for such a purpose, however chaste, however pure might be your motives, the remarks of the world would be horribly severe: your reputation would be assailed by ridicule on the one hand and malice on the other incessantly!"

"Miss Hawtree cannot live without her lover. She must go to him: she must ask him to marry her at once; she cannot wait. Poor thing! What a horrible way she must be in!—how desperately she must want a husband!" These remarks, with a hundred others, would be made, and, therefore, much as I love my brother, I would not have you go for the world!"

Alice was silent; and during her silence she thought, not of what the world might say, but of the speedy return of Fred, being hopeless. She would not have gone under any circumstances—she at all events would not have left her father—that she had resolved upon in time; but the fact of a proposal of the kind having been made, so firmly convinced her that there was not the slightest prospect of the war being brought to a close, that she wept bitterly, and continued to weep—despite the remonstrances of Caroline—until Sir Arthur and the Doctor rejoined them.

"Alice! my dear child!" exclaimed Dr. Hawtree, perceiving her in tears as he entered the room. "What is it, my dear girl?—what is the matter?"

"Dear papa," replied Alice, "I need not conceal it here, because we are with friends, to whom my feelings are known; but, although the fond hope which sustained me has vanished, I will not leave you, dear father: I will not leave you."

The Doctor, while pressing Alice fondly to his heart, looked at Caroline with an expression of anger, when, turning to Sir Arthur, he observed, "I did not anticipate this. My dear child," he added, "we will talk of this matter by-and-by; be cheerful, Alice, all will yet be well."

Not wishing to offend Caroline, or to do her what he conceived to be the injustice of supposing that she would wantonly wound the feelings of her young friend, the Doctor tenderly led Alice to a chair, and sat beside her, and endeavoured to divert their thoughts from this subject until they had partaken of coffee, when he and Alice bade their adieu and departed.

"My dear," said Sir Arthur, when they had left, "how came you to explain all to that poor girl?"

"Because," replied Caroline, laughingly, "I deemed it correct to explain."

"But really, my dear, you should not have done so."

"Sir, I am, I apprehend, as competent to form a judgment on a matter of this description as you are!"

"Yes, my dear, but—"

"But what, sir? I presume that I am mistress at least of my own thoughts! and that if I think it right to enter into an explanation, I am at liberty to do so!"

"No doubt, my dear, but then you have spoiled all!"

"All what, sir?—what have I spoiled?"

"Why, we did not wish to have it explained to her!"

"How was it possible for me to know that? You did not tell me that you wished to conceal it! What was your object in having them here? Was it not to explain to them the purport of the letter? Did you not tell me distinctly that that was your object?"

"I believe I did, my dear; yes, I believe I did."

"Very well, then; why do you blame me for furthering that object?"

"Nay, I do not blame you."

"You do blame me, sir! and I will not be blamed. You invited them expressly in order to lay the proposal before them, and because I presumed forsooth—"

"Nay, I did not so presume."

"But presumption was implied! I can perceive what you mean before your thoughts are expressed! You meant to say that I had no right to enter into any explanation."

"All I meant was that we wished to conceal the real object until she went over."

"I perceive. You wished to deceive the girl; you wished to inveigle her into this marriage."

"No, no, my dear, no!"

"Yes, yes! I say so! You wished to send her over under false pretences!—a laudable wish, I must confess! I tell you, sir, I'll not be a party to any deceit in this matter; nor will I allow my brother to be fooled. If Dr. Hawtree desires to get his daughter off, it is perhaps but natural; but he ought to be ashamed of resorting to practices so mean; and had he said one syllable on the subject to me I should have told him so without hesitation."

"I have done, my dear: I have done—quite done."

"Done: you ought not to have commenced. You appear to think that I have no interest in this matter!—but I would have you understand that in all that concerns my brother I have an interest—a very deep interest!"

"Really, my dear, this is unnecessary! I merely said—"

"I know you merely said; but you merely say many things which never ought to be said. You merely said on one occasion that I was a shameless woman!"

"Caroline! Do you wish to drive me mad?"

"No! but I hate hypocrisy, I hate deceit, and if I can prevent it, my brother shall never be the victim of either."

"My dear! my dear! you altogether misunderstand me."

"No, I do not misunderstand: I understand you, sir, perfectly: I understand that you deem it presumptuous in me to give expression to my thoughts."

"Indeed, my dear, you are mistaken."

"For no mistake, Sir Arthur, if you believe that my tongue can be tied, my judgment warped, or my actions controlled."

"I have really no desire to do either: you know that I have not; but for Heaven's sake, Caroline, do not be so passionate. You know that I am wretched when you are in this way, perfectly wretched; but let us say no more about it. I was wrong, very wrong, I admit that I was wrong in not explaining to you at first what I meant to propose."

"Why did you not admit this before?"

"It didn't occur to me."

"And yet you expected me to act upon that of which you kept me in the most profound ignorance!"

"I know, I know: it was very unreasonable, I know that it was; but it's all over now. Come, now let us have a game at chess. These desperate quarrels it is true quite unnerve me, but I think, nevertheless, that I shall be able to give you check mate!"

Sir Arthur then placed the chess table between them, and, in order to restore her to good humour, lost the game.

As a proof of the morbid feelings of the British public, it may be mentioned that Holy Island, the scene of the disastrous wreck of the Pegasus, is daily visited by throngs of fashionably-dressed persons, who are attracted thither by the most idle and unavailing curiosity. One day last week two open carriages, filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the drivers in bright red livery, forming very dashing and distinguished-looking equipages, visited the island. They were said to be a party of bathers from Spittal.

They had a bugle or French horn with them, by means of which they awoke the echoes of the dreary sands in their progress, and astonished the inhabitants on shore. It was said that this party formed a deputation from the Royal Humane Society, but the rumour has not been authenticated.

A rather curious scene occurred at the Theatre des Variétés a few evenings since. M. de Rothschild was present in his box. He had been recognised there before the rising of the curtain. The piece was approaching its conclusion, and the audience were silently attentive, when one of the performers in his part had to say, "What, then, you take me for a millionaire? You take me for a Rothschild." The expression was seized upon by the audience, whose eyes were all immediately directed towards the box of the rich capitalist. He had not himself noticed the remark, and leant forward to ask what had been said to cause the sensation. The public believed that in bending forward he was saluting them, and replied to his politeness by two hearty rounds of applause.

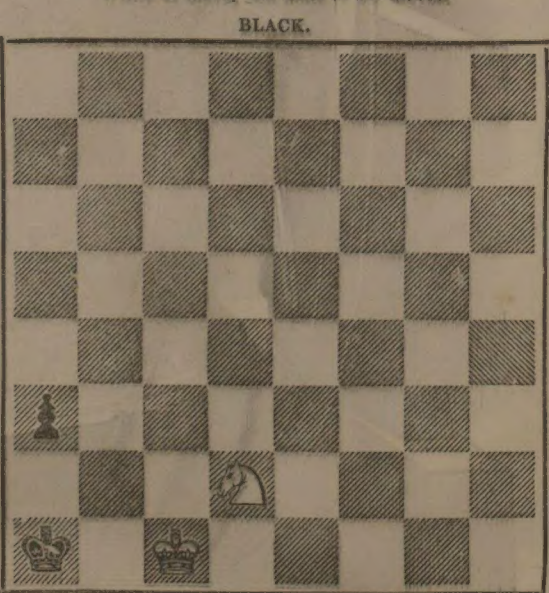
## CHESS.

## Solution to problem No. 34.

WHITE.	BLACK.
R takes Kt	K moves
K to K B 4th	K moves
R mates.	

## PROBLEM, No. 35.

White to move, and mate in six moves.



## WHITE.

Solution in our next.

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S GOOD NATURE. (Not by a Pole.)

As to the acts of private tyranny of the Emperor Nicholas, much falsehood has prevailed. Take the case of Prince Trenbetskoy, so much talked of. This nobleman, it is well known, had played the maddest tricks before his final *four pas*. Amongst the most amusing tricks were the following:—The Emperor entertains a fear, a perfect horror of one creature—that is a black beetle. One day as he left the palace in his carriage, he found himself suddenly covered with the nauseous crawling creatures. Almost frantic, he shouted to his servants, who thought they were murdering the Emperor within. The author of this trick was found to be the mad prince—he was reprimanded and pardoned. At the annual public masquerade, where all well-dressed people are gratuitously admitted, this young madcap appeared masked, and disguised in the dress he had purloined from Madame de G—, the fair favourite of the Emperor. He not only assumed her dress, but also her voice—and the Emperor, deceived, kissed his hand. A sudden movement, however, aroused the suspicions of the Emperor. He ordered General Benckendorf to follow the *fair lady*, and, as she stepped out of the ball, the grenadiers at the door crossed their bayonets, and the general, tearing the mask from the lady's face, lo and behold! it was Prince Trenbetskoy. Once more he was pardoned. Many instances of the Emperor's good nature occur.

## THE TURKISH CRESCENT.

This emblem appears on the early coins of Byzantium with a Greek legend, signifying the Preserver of Byzantium. When Philip of Macedon besieged Byzantium, and was going to storm it in a cloudy night, the moon shone out and discovered his approach, so that the inhabitants observed and repulsed him. In consequence of this deliverance, the Byzantines erected a statue to Hecate, before which a lamp was constantly kept burning. The Turks, upon entering Constantinople when it was overthrown by Mahomed the Second, found this ancient badge of the Crescent in many places, and suspecting some magical power in it, assumed the symbol and its power to themselves; so that the Crescent is now their bearing.

## BETHOVEN.

This great man's monument stands in the Währinger cemetery, Vienna. Only his family name is inscribed in gold letters upon the stone; but, the branches of a bush planted close to it have nearly rendered the letters invisible. On the sexton being asked why such an unworthy obscuration of the name of the giant should be permitted, he replied that the friends (are they admirers?) of the deceased would not allow it to be otherwise.

"Oh! breathe not his name, let it sleep in the shade!"

is a command that can never be attended to by those surviving enthusiasts who find new beauties on each repetition of his immortal inspirations. The genius-and-art-devoted Liszt will not allow him to be "silent and dark!"

## NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.

It appears from the last returns made to Parliament, that there are at present 138 newspapers circulated in London, the total amount of which for one year's circulation is 36,271,020 papers, and the advertisement duty amounts for a year to £48,179 10s. There are 214 English country papers in circulation, the total yearly circulation of which amounts to 16,857,000, showing that though the number of papers considerably exceeds those of the metropolis, the yearly circulation does not amount to one half of the London circulation. The amount of advertisement duty on the English provincial papers is, for the year, £49,766 18s. In Scotland there are as present in circulation 80 papers, nearly one fourth of which are published in the city of Edinburgh, and it is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding the wealth of that city, there is not one daily paper published there. The yearly amount of advertisement duty for Scotland is £12,595 12s., and the circulation amounts to 1,478,940. In Wales there are 10 papers in circulation, the highest of which averages only 1500 per week. The circulation of the rest is very uncertain, rising to 10,000 in one month, and the next falling to 1000. The total yearly circulation is 68,000, and the advertisement duty £305 18s. 6d. There are 25 papers circulated in Dublin, the yearly circulation of which amounts to 3,366,406 papers, and the advertisement duty to £4599 8s. There are 58 Irish country papers, the yearly circulation of which is 2,435,068, and 12,000 supplements. The advertisement duty amounts to £3686 16s. Taking the whole collective newspaper circulation in Great Britain for one year, and allowing, as an average, that each paper was a yard square, the space which the papers would cover would afford standing-room to three-fifths of the inhabitants of the globe, at the rate of a square foot to each individual.

## THERE IS A TOMB AT ARQUA.

Petrarch's tomb at Arquà has just been restored by the care of Count Leon. In the course of the works, the remains of the great poet were uncovered, and part of the body was found almost untouched by time. A fragment of cloth in which he was enveloped was taken away, and will be solemnly deposited in the parish church.

## A BARRISTER POSED.

At the late Limerick assizes, a witness of the "lower classes" was cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, Queen's Counsel, when the following dialogue took place:—Counsel: Why do you hesitate to answer me; you look at me as if I was a rogue? Witness: To be sure I do. (Laughter.)—Counsel: Upon your oath you think me a rogue? Witness: 'Pon my oath I don't think you're an honest man. (Continued laughter.)—Counsel: You swear that on your oath? Witness: I do, to be sure; and what else could I think?—Counsel: Now, why do you think so? Witness: Why, because you're doing your best to make me perjure myself.

## CHANGE BEGETS CHANGE.

Nothing propagates so fast. If a man, habituated to a narrow circle of cares and pleasures, out of which he seldom travels, step beyond it, though for never so brief a space, his departure from the monotonous scene on which he has been an actor of importance, would seem to be the signal for instant confusion. As if, in the gap he had left, the wedge of change were driven to the head, rending what was a solid mass to fragments; things cemented and held together by the usages of years, burst asunder in as many weeks. The mine which Time has slowly dug beneath familiar objects is sprung in an instant; and what was rock before, becomes but sand and dust.—*Bos's Martin Chuzzlewit.*

## ENGLISH AMATEURS ABROAD.

Lord Westmoreland, better known here as Lord Burghersh, our present ambassador at Berlin, occupies a most distinguished position as a diplomatist in that locality. On the one hand as a literary man whose works have been deemed worthy of translation, and on the other as a musician whose genius has been allowed by the severest professors, his residence is constantly the meeting-place of the *distingues* in all the arts and sciences.

## BRIEF REASONS FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

In the correspondence relative to Scinde, delivered during the week, is the following characteristic letter addressed by Sir Charles Napier to the Ameers of Khyrpore:—"Sukkur, Dec. 9, 1842. Your submission to the order of the Governor-General, and your friendship for our nation, should be beyond doubt, because you have solemnly assured me of the same. We are friends. It is, therefore, right to inform you of strange rumours that reach me. Your subjects (it is said) propose to attack my camp in night time. This would, of course, be without your knowledge, and also be very foolish, because my soldiers would slay those who attack them, and when day dawned I would march to K



## CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

With respect to the advantages which will, in all probability, accrue from the canal now about to be commenced across this isthmus, we may observe that not only the communication between Europe and the countries of America bordering on the Pacific would be much facilitated, but vessels bound for China and the countries of Eastern and Southern Asia would prefer a voyage which, besides being much shorter than that round the Cape of Good Hope, would have the advantage of a continual favourable wind (the trades). A geographical writer, in estimating the difficulties of this great work, observes, that "although there are no obstacles to the execution of such a work in the surface and soil which could not be overcome, the climate is so unhealthy, that the lives of many thousands would be sacrificed, and, probably, the mortality among the workmen would soon stop the progress of the work." We hope, however, that the enterprise may not be frustrated by these gloomy anticipations.

Since writing the above, we have met with the following sensible observations on this great work, addressed to the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*—

"It is satisfactory to learn that the Baron de Humboldt has pronounced an opinion decidedly favourable to the long-contemplated project of 'piercing' that neck of land which has immemorially separated the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific; and it is still more important to find that at the expiration of five years a canal will unite these mighty oceans, and a highway will thus be opened between Europe, America, and the far South, which must revolutionize much of the trade of those continents, and facilitate intercommunication between countries. The beneficial effects which must follow the establishing a route to Europe in this direction were glanced at in the third report of the directors of the New Zealand Company in 1841. They say:—'It is stated by competent authorities that communication with England, by this route, may be regularly effected in seventy days. The benefit which would accrue to New Zealand from a measure which would render it, in effect, the nearest, instead of the most distant, of the southern colonies of Great Britain, and the general point of arrival and departure for a very large proportion of the passengers between this country and the several ports of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, is scarcely to be calculated in money.'"

In the French Chamber of Deputies, a short time since, M. Guizot, in answer to some observations throwing doubts upon the practicability of the proposed works for piercing the Isthmus of Panama, quoted the above opinion of the Baron de Humboldt, adding, that those persons who use the authority of his name in support of the opinion that the two seas have different levels, do so only to excuse themselves from engaging in the enterprise. The minister also read an extract from a document addressed to the Academy of Sciences, by M. Warden, a distinguished American citizen, long consul for that country in Paris:—"The cutting necessary to unite the two seas, by means of the three rivers, Vinto-Tinto, Bernardino, and Farren, is but twelve and a half miles in length. The fall will be regulated by four double locks of 45 metres long. The canal will be altogether 49 miles long, 43 metres 50 centimetres wide at the surface, 17 metres 50 centimetres at the bottom, and having a depth of 6 metres 50 centimetres. It will be navigable for vessels of from 1000 to 1400 tons burthen. The rivers, in those portions of them where they have from 2½ to 4½ metres of water, will serve for the canal, by deepening to 6½ metres; and the water will be maintained at that height by two guard-locks. All the materials necessary for the construction of the canal are found on the soil which it has to traverse; and the total cost has been estimated at 2,778,615 dollars, including the price of four steam-boats, and two iron bridges, 46 metres long, and opening for the passage of ships."—(See the map of the Isthmus in No. 65 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

A STRANGE AND HORRIBLE STORY.—The *Washington (Georgia) News* publishes the following extract of a letter, and vouches for the respectability of the writer. The letter is dated Columbus, Georgia, July 12, 1843:—"I believe I have room to give you all the particulars of one of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barber County, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Gachatt (pronounced Gasha) and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife; they took dinner, and remained till late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters. When they were about leaving they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night: she refused, giving as a reason that her daughters would be left alone, and, further, that all the money she had was in the house. They, however, continued to urge her until she consented to accompany them to remain the night. Shortly after her departure a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house; and presuming they were afraid of him, he told them, if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. At this proposition they consented, and the traveller soon went to his bed-room. Some time during the night he was awake by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, went softly to the door, and discovered a man at a bureau examining the drawers. He hailed the individual, who instantly drew a knife and made at the traveller, who, as he approached, shot him dead at his feet. The pistol alarmed the negroes, and when they came up they went into the ladies' room and found them lying in their beds, with their throats cut, and dead. The traveller, on inquiring for their mistress, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady he told her some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain. Mrs. Brown exclaimed, 'You have killed my husband!' and so it turned out—the very person who spent the day with Mrs. Gachatt had murdered her daughters. What a providential thing that the man should have been permitted to remain to punish the assassin. It is a pity Mrs. Brown had not shared her husband's fate, as she must have known his murderous design."

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our report on this day so'nigh the receipts of wheat of home growth up to Mark Lane have been but moderate. Owing, however, to the fine weather for harvest work, the demand for that article has ruled excessively dull, and the quotations have declined from 2s to 4s per quarter, without effecting a clearance. About 300 quarters of new wheat have gone off, at from 52s to 62s per quarter. All kinds of foreign wheat have met a very slow inquiry, and the rates may be considered 2s to 3s per quarter lower. Bonded grain has remained almost nominal in value. Barley and malt have commanded scarcely any attention, with scanty supplies on offer. Good sound oats have supported their value, but other kinds have declined 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2900; Barley, 70; Malt, 2430; and Oats, 1320 qrs. Flour, 3730 sacks. Irish: Oats, 2800 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 16,230; Barley, 2050; and Flour, 2450 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 58s; ditto white, 57s to 64s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s to 52s; ditto, white, 52s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Tonghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangle, 38s to 44s; white, 38s to 40s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 55s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50 to 58s. Danzig, red, 55s to 65s; white, 58s to 69s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 22s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d for 4½ loaf.

The Seed Market.—The supply of most kinds of seeds on offer being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the demand has ruled inactive, at barely late currencies.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing 3s to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 43s to 47s per last of ten quarters; Lined cakes, English, 41s to 42s 10s; ditto foreign, 47s to 47s 10s per 1000; rapeed cakes, 45s 5d to 46s per ton; canary, 7s to 8s 4d per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 61s 2d; barley, 32s 11d; oats, 21s 9d; rye, 38s 7d; beans, 32s 1d; peas, 33s 7d.

Imperial Average of 31s Weeks which governs Duty.—Wheat, 55s 9d; barley, 30s 6d; oats, 20s 7d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 30s 9d; peas, 33s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 8s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Although holders of tea are rather firm, very little business has been transacted in this article since our last, and prices are with difficulty supported. Sound common congou is held at 1s 2d cash.

Sugar.—All kinds of West India sugar are in fair request, and the turn higher. Bengals and Mauritius go off steadily.

Coffee.—The market is firm for all descriptions, and prices are from 2s to 4s per cwt. above those noted last week.

Rice.—By public auction 1350 bags of Bengal have sold, at 11s to 11s 6d per cwt., being about the previous value.

Cotton.—The market is now active, and several large parcels of Surat have changed hands at full prices.

Tallow.—The trade operates with caution, but holders are firm. 42s 3d is the value of P.Y.C. on the spot, and 43s for delivery in the last three months.

Oils.—The demand for most descriptions of oil is firm, at full quotations.

Wool.—The public sales held since our last have been well attended, and a fair portion has been disposed of, at about previous quotations.

Hops.—The accounts received from the plantations in Kent and Sussex still continue unfavourable, owing to the fact that the demand is active, at a further rise of from 2s to 3s per cwt. The duty is called £138,000.

Potatoes.—Although the supply of potatoes is large, the demand rules active, at from 3s to 5s 9d per cwt.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 15s; Towney, 14s; West Hartley, 15s; Bewick and Co., 15s 6d; Heaton, 15s; Hilda, 14s 6d; Killingworth, 14s 6d; Hetton, 15s 6d; Stewart's, 15s 6d per ton. Ships arrived, 17.

Smithfield.—On account of the large supplies of stock on offer since our last report, the demand has ruled very inactive, and a general decline of 2d per 8 lb. has taken place in the quotations. Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; pig, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lb. to sink the offer.

Newgate and Ludlow.—There has been considerable inactivity in these markets this week, and lower prices have been again accepted.—Beef, from 3s 4d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 2s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d per 8 lb. by the carcase.

## COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The information received, during this week, from our American possessions and from Australia, is, in a commercial point of view, satisfactory. Trade was regularly on the increase in the river St. Lawrence, particularly in the importation portion of it, the arrivals having been large from the United Kingdom, and the transmission of British goods into the United States continuing to be in a state of great activity. From the American States, also, advices have been received, dated in the beginning of this month; and we are pleased to state that the demand for British manufactures was then larger than it had been for a long time previously; sales continued to be effected at improving prices, and the stocks on hand were unusually small, in consequence of the increasing consumption. This should be to the American Legislature, a warning against the tenuity of prohibitory import duties. At Adelaide, in Australia, a great improvement had occurred in the condition of the settlers. Employment was abundant, and the value of provisions exceedingly low. The best feature, however, in the intelligence received on this occasion is the state of the last crops. Much more wheat had been produced last season than the colonists required, and considerable shipments of the surplus had been made to Peru and to the Mauritius, which must be attended by important results to the infant trade of Van Diemen's Land, and of Australia.

At home the demand for goods for exportation is increasing, and in the manufacturing districts trade continues to be in a healthy state. Speculation is not in any manner the cause of this activity. The goods are taken off for actual consumption as quickly as they can be produced; and those who are industriously disposed, consequently, obtain fair wages for their labour. Matters, as we some time ago predicted, are also mending in the mining districts; and a slight improvement is visible, even already, in some descriptions of hardware goods.

In the money market the channels for the profitable employment of this most necessary article to mankind are not extending themselves, and the investment of it with security, and with a fair chance of income, is as difficult a task as ever. The state of commerce limits the amount and value of commercial acceptances in the discount market, and those of first-rate character can be easily converted into money at even under two per cent. per annum, four per cent. being the extreme interest paid for all bills discountable with safety by the capitalist. In the British funds no great inducement exists for a temporary employment of money, and speculation never was reduced to a lower ebb on the English Stock Exchange than it is at present; indeed, Consols for immediate investment, and for time bargains, have been during this week noted by the same figures. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, likewise, much inactivity has continued to prevail among the brokers and dealers in all descriptions of foreign public securities, although speculators are more alive to time bargains here than they are in the English market. Mexican bonds are 1 per cent. higher than we last quoted them, and in Spanish Threes, also, there is a small advance. But it is in the railway share securities that money is at present invested, a considerable amount of business having been done in many descriptions of them. A material advance occurred in those of the London and Birmingham line, which in the middle of the week rose from £218 to £235, but the next day they declined to £223, the dividend deducted. This association is about to extend their line to Warwick, on the one side, and to Northampton and Peterborough on the other; and as increased profits are anticipated from these additional lines, prices naturally have undergone the improvement to which we have now alluded.

By referring to our quotations our readers will find the nearest prices of all descriptions of national and public securities.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS.—3 per Cent Consols, 94½; 3 per Cent Reduced, 93½; 4 per Cent Reduced, 102½; Ditto New, 101½; Bank of England Stock, 181½; India Stock, 264, 265; Ditto Bonds, 72s premium; Exchequer Bills, 58 to 61 prem; Long Annuities, 12½ to 13½; Consols for Account, 94½; London Joint Stock Bank, 11½ to 12½; London and Westminster ditto, 222, 231; Union Bank of London, 106.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.—French Rentes, 122; Austrian Bonds, 114 to 115; Prussian do, 115, 116; Dutch do, 87; Dutch, 2½ per cent, 53½; Ditto, 5 per cent, 101½; Portuguese Bonds, 42; Spanish, 5 per cent, 158, 159; Ditto, 3 do, 253, 254; Colombian Bonds, 254; Brazilian, do, 72½; Mexican, do, 353, 354; Belgian, do, 104 to 105½; Peruvian, do, 224.

RAILWAY SHARES.—London and Birmingham, 223 to 225; Birmingham and Derby, 40; Ditto and Gloucester, 51; Ditto and Manchester, 254; Grand Junction, 202; 18th Midland, 65½ to 66½; Great Western, 90 to 91; Eastern Counties, 9—acp 11; North Midland, 73, 74; York and North Midland, 102; Manchester and Liverpool, 209; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 51; London and Brighton 33½; South Eastern, 28; Bristol and Exeter, 60; Manchester and Leeds, 11; London and Croydon, 12; Ditto and Blackwall, 4½; Ditto and Greenwich, 42.

Before the conclusions of the week, in consequence of the continued favourable state of the weather and the investment of considerable sums for the account, chiefly of public bodies, of trustees, and executors in the public funds, an improvement of ½ per cent occurred in the Consols, the same figures noting their value both for time and for the account. In the Reduced Threes also, and in the Three and a Half per Cent, an advance to the same extent occurred; and on the value of East India Stock and of Bank of England Stock the same causes produced similar effects. Shares of all descriptions likewise maintained their prices till the close of the market, with the exception of those of the Great Western Railway line, which fell about a quarter each share, in consequence of a reduction of one-half per cent having been thought necessary by the directors in the dividend now declared. This is, however, but a temporary evil, and will hereafter have its remedy.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—J. BEDDOE, of Blaenavon Iron-works, Monmouthshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—I. SMALLCOMBE, Bradford, Wiltshire, coal-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY.—J. F. ARMSTRONG, Lewisham, Kent, glass-dealer. J. WOOLTON, Para-street, West, Lambeth, furnishing ironmonger.—T. FORTUNE, King's-cross, Battlebridge, cabinet manufacturer.—J. M. ASHALL, Charles-place, Hertford-road, Kingsland-road, and W. C. HALL, Islington, woollen warehousemen.—J. JOHNSON, Little Abington, Cambridgeshire, builder.—D. HART, Cambridge, perfumer.—R. T. FLETCHER, Brentford, money scrivener.—H. COTMAN, Norwich, draper.—I. HUGHES, Chelmsford, Essex, snocemaker.—HANNAH M. NEWTON, Foolstone, Yorkshire, victualler.—J. GRAHAM, Jan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit-merchant.—T. COOKE, Leicester, glove-manufacturer.—R. WATSON, York, silk-mercant.—W. WHITEFIELD, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, grocer.—J. HARBOTTLE, Ambler, Northumberland, grocer.—H. BUGGELL, Prestatun, Flintshire, alkali-manufacturer.—S. BARKER, Paine's-lane, Shropshire, mercer.—T. HUMBLE, Ardwick, Lancashire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. and H. SMITH, Glasgow, merchants and commission agents.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

BANKRUPTCY.—G. WALTER, grocer, Oundle, Northamptonshire.—G. JOHNSON, merchant, Pernambuco, Brazil.—T. MEGAREY, coal-merchant, Love-lane, Billingsgate.—R. HONNEE, contractor for wood-paving, Clarence-cottages, Camden-town.—J. RALES, upholsterer, 163, Piccadilly.—J. HIGGINGBOTTOM, money-scrivener, Ashton-under-Lyne.—T. O. HAZARD and H. BINGHAM, merchants, Sheffield.—W. VANN, upholsterer, 74, Old-street.—R. BROWN, balance maker, Prescott.—J. WOOD, woollen manufacturer, Heathfields, Yorkshire.—W. S. WALKER, pastry-cook, Pall-mall East.—J. HORTON, iron manufacturer, St. Peter-street, Islington.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 20th day of May to the 12th of August, 1843, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act, 3 and 4 W. IV., cap. 98.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation .. .. .	£19,359,000	Securities .. .. .	£21,890,000
Deposits .. .. .	12,129,000	Bullion .. .. .	11,820,000
	£30,576,000		£33,710,000

Downing-street, Aug. 18, 1843.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Aug. 18, 1843, is 33s. 1½d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

## BIRTHS.

At No. 24, Arlington-street, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, of a daughter. — In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Howard, of a son. — At George Cottage, the lady of A. R. Macdonell, of Glenagry, of a son. — At Eastwood Hall, Nottinghamshire, the lady of George Walker, Esq., of a daughter. — At the Vicarage, Wickham Market, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, of a daughter. — In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, of a daughter. — At Liverpool, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Macaulay, of a son. — At Clifton, Mrs. Sutherland Grange, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, John Driver, Esq., of Quinta de Espérance, in the island of Madeira, and Egremont, near Liverpool, to Harriet, widow of the late John Abram Mason, Esq., of Doncaster, Yorkshire. — At Putney Church, the Rev. W. J. Butler, to Emma, daughter of G. H. Barnett, Esq., of Guernsey, the Rev. C. Ross de Havilland, to Grace, daughter of the late D. Vermer, Esq., of Churchill, Armagh. — At Chelsea, Mr. George Farry, of Haverthwaite, to Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. P. Charles, of Evesham. — At Glasgow, Thomas Bonar, Esq., of the Bank of Scotland, to Margaret, daughter of A. R. Carson, LL.D., Rector of the High School, Edinburgh. — At Preston, Thomas Kay, Esq., of Highfield Pendleton, to Alice Catherine, eldest daughter of H. P. Fleetwood, Esq., Preston. — At Trinity Church, Bath, Captain William Andros, to Mary Ann, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Loftus Gray, and daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Le Marchant, of Sidmouth, Devon. — At St. James's Church, Auguste Benoit Berin, of John-street, Golden-square, to Euphrasie Susanah Conne, the only child of Nicolas Conne, of Prince-street, Leicester-square, and of 7, Great Portland-street, Portland-place. — At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Kemmett, Esq., of the Inner Temple, eldest son of the late Robert Kemmett, Esq., of Bedford-square, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late William Vredenburg, Esq., of the island of Jamaica. — At Cheshunt, George Bask, Esq., to Ellen, daughter of Jacob Hans Bask, Esq., of Theobald's, Hert. — At St. Paul's Church, Hamersmith, W. Hissop Clarke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Matthews, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Hampton Wick, Frances Heselrigg, the beloved wife of J. B. Shuttleworth, Esq., and sister of Samuel Parke, Esq. of Leatherhead, aged 81. — Great Winchester-street, sister of Charles Harris, in his 15th year. — At his residence, Oakley Cottage, Hamersmith, Mr. George Douglas Alderson, of Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-street, aged 35. — At Wrotham Heath, Kent, in her 73rd year, the Dowager Lady Mansel. — At Birmingham, the Lady Louisa, wife of the Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., and sister of the Earl of Cadogan. — At Liverpool, in his 50th year, the Rev. Richard Cargill, LL.B., late of Nottingham-place, Marylebone. — At Diddington-place, Pentonville, Mr. James Woods, aged 29 years. — At Bexley-heath, Kent, Mary, widow of the late Bishop Hall, Esq. — At Grove-place Hackney, Mr. Joseph Nalder, for upwards of thirty years of the Chamberlain's Office, Guildhall.

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## THE NEW MONTHLY



**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—To-day (SATURDAY),**  
August 19 (last Night), when will be performed Donizetti's new Opera, *DON PASQUALE*. Norina, Mdme. Giani; Ernesto, Sigr. Mario; Dr. Malatesta, Sigr. Fornasari; Don Pasquale, Sigr. Lablache.—Between the Acts of the Opera (and for the last time) the new *PAS DE DEUX*, by Mdme. Fanny Elsler and Mdme. Cerito.—To be followed by Selections from the admired Ballet of *ONDINE*, comprising the Fete de la Madonne, and Grand Terzella, by the whole Corps de Ballet; and including the Pas de Quatre, by Mdmes. Guy Stephan, Camille, Planquet, and M. Perrot; and the celebrated Pas de l'Ombre, by Mdme. Cerito. *ONDINE*, Mdme. Cerito; Matteo (a young fisherman), M. Perrot; Giannina (an orphan betrothed to Matteo), Mdme. Guy Stephan.—To which will be added the Last Scene of Bellini's Opera, *LA SONNAMBULA*. Anna, Mdme. Persiana; Elvino, Sigr. Mario; Rodolfo, Sigr. F. Lablache.—**THE NATIONAL ANTHEM** will be sung by Mdmes. Giani, Redolfi, Brambilla, and Persiani; Sigr. Mario, Fornasari, Lablache, F. Lablache, and full Chorus.—To conclude with the admired Ballet *Divertissement*, by M. Perrot, entitled *UNE SOIREE DE CARNAVAL*, in which the following powerful combination of Dances and Pas de Caractere will be introduced:—By particular desire, will be repeated, the admired Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte, by Mdmes. Fanny Elsler and Cerito; Quadrille, by eight Corymbes; the admired Pas de Trois, from "L'Elvire de l'Amour," by Mdmes. Guy Stephan, Scheffer, and M. St. Leon; the admired Pas and Galop de Fascination, by Mdmes. Cerito, Camille, Benard, Galby, and M. Perrot; the favourite Polish Dance, La Cracovienne, by Mdme. Fanny Elsler; Pas de Deux, from "Le Delire d'un Peintre," by Mdme. Scheffer and Mdme. Planquet; Pas Syrien, by Mdme. Cerito and M. St. Leon; the admired Spanish Dance, La Castillana, from the Ballet of "Le Delire d'un Peintre," by Mdme. Fanny Elsler and M. Perrot; and the celebrated Galop, by all the principal Artists of the Establishment. Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets, to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at seven; to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

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**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the price and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

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Glass, bold in outline, massive in effect, easily cleaned, and, when lighted, either by wax candles, oil, or gas, produce a superior prismatic brilliancy, at a price far less than china or buhl. Manufactured by APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Show-rooms for engraved and cut Table-glass, ornamented China, Earthenware, &c. The works to be seen in full operation every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. No establishment in the city.

#### CUTLERY.—Twenty per cent. saved by purchasing at

GEORGE'S Cutlery Manufactory, 20, Crescent-street, Euston-square, and 15, Park-terrace, Camden-town, the full set of 50 pieces, with Ivory Handles and Steel Forks, £1 18s.; Ivory-handle Table-Knives, 12s. per dozen; Desserts, 9s.; Carvers, per pair, 4s. 6d. N.B. Every description of Cutlery manufactured to order, on the premises, lower than any other house in London.

#### PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining the BAZAAR,

58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish will find the largest assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, ever offered to the public, consisting of Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils—Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Ware, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Baths of all kinds, shower, hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the proprietors of this establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures.—Patent Radiating Stoves.

#### MOULD CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—

KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; they burn longer and are cheaper than any other candles; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by G. E. Farish, Agent for Exportation, 214, Broad-street, City, and by Sladden and Stocking, 42, High-street, Marylebone; W. Gethen, Broadley-terrace, Blandford-square; W. Evans, Italian Warehouse, Greenwich; George Hawley, grocer, Pitfield-street, Hoxton; John Hawkins, grocer, High-street, Whitechapel; S. Game, Fish-street-hill; J. Pain, grocer, Bethnal-green-road; G. H. Hudson, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. Nicholas, 19, Bollingbroke-row, Walworth; and at the Manufactory, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

#### THE HYGEIAN, or MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the above system of medicine should read the abridged MORISONIAN, price 6d., also the HYGEIST, and other Hygeian publications, which may be had of all the agents for Morison's medicines throughout the country. With Morison's Pills in the house no doctor can be wanted there except in surgical cases.—British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London.

#### HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The astonishing properties

of this herbaceous compound have called forth the wonder of the medical profession. It may be truly called the finest purifier of the blood of anything as yet discovered. For it makes all impurities vanish like snow before the sun. For all sorts of scorbutic complaints, eruptions on the face, neck, &c., those Drops are a sure cure. Ladies who require a fine complexion should not neglect to take a bottle or two of them; they will be quite astonished at the wonderful effects produced.—Wholesale Agents for London: Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hallett, 83, High Holborn; Prout, 229, Strand; King, 232, Blackfriars-road; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Halbutt, 53, King William-street.

#### TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.—Under the special

patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family.—This elegant and fragrant preparation thoroughly eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin, heals Chills, and renders a chapped and rough skin pleasantly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthful rosy hue to the Complexion, and renders the arms, hands, and neck delicately fair and soft.

CAUTION.—On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that those words are on the Wrapper, without which None are Genuine. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.—Sold at the Proprietor's, 20, Hatton Garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

#### WONDERFUL CURE!—The following interesting

facts regarding a most extraordinary CASE OF CURE—effected solely by the use of PARE'S LIFE PILLS—are respectfully submitted to public attention.

BISHOP AUCKLAND, July 27th, 1843. MESSRS. T. ROBERTS AND CO.—I send you the within Testimonial from one John Branson. He certainly has most wonderfully improved in health since taking the Pills.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Druggist, Bishop Auckland.

Coundon, near Bishop Auckland, July 4th, 1843. GENTLEMEN.—It is with heartfelt gratitude to God I have to acknowledge that I was led by a kind providence to make use of PARE'S LIFE PILLS in the spring of 1842. I had been afflicted for eleven years with the scurvy, so ill that I could not make use of salt, nor anything that tasted of it; and very often was lame of my leg. I took the pills for six weeks, and I am so much restored that I sometimes fancy myself to be about twenty years of age; but I smile at the mistake, for my age is sixty years. I have to inform you also of my son, he was afflicted for ten years with the effects of the Typhus Fever; he is now wonderfully restored. I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

P. S. You may make use of this as you please. JOHN BRANSON. Sold by all respectable medicine vendors in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. See the words "PARE'S LIFE PILLS" are in white letters on a red ground, engraved on the Government Stamp.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, August 14, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur.—As far as fashions are concerned the month of August may be considered as one of complete stagnation: being neither summer nor autumn, it must be considered a month of transition, in which great allowances must be made for any eccentricities that may be observable. Thus nothing positive can be obtained either at our theatres, or our promenades, nor do the ateliers of our most famous modistes offer anything worthy of your columns. We must, however, except from this general character our toilettes de ville, not because they contain, in themselves, any changes sufficiently important in their renewal or alteration, but because a skillful hand is never at a loss at least to re-embellish the best known models by some particular alterations of their details, either by a change or displacement of its minor accessories. This truth is one that will become apparent to any one who will take the trouble to look closely into the dresses now worn, whether they consist of a simple morning robe of fancy stuff, shaped like a redingote; the corsage, half high, gathered en blouse; the waist round, amadis sleeves; or whether an open robe of glazed pensée taffety, the corsage plain, the sleeves in a single piece, the skirts trimmed with two deep flounces, pleated à la vielle; or a summer evening robe of Indian barège, the corsage à la vielle, the sleeves short, plain, and trimmed with rich Mechin lace. One of our first artistes has just executed several robes in rose-coloured barège, which she trims with a deep flounce on bias, surmounted by a ruche of the same; the corsage is made high, and the coulisse the same as the sleeves. In some of the robes de chambre of this artiste, the corsage is straight, the back fan-shaped, the front with edges, with large fall-backs, forming bavareses; a little falling collar is also worn. The skirt is wide open in front, lined at the edge the same as the corsage, and trimmed with soutache embroidery, which in her toilettes de ville are in dark pout de soie, embroidered upon the front of the skirt with three rows of passementerie, the first row being placed upon the middle from the point of the corsage to the bottom of the skirt, the two others to the height of the hips. The corsage which is high and pointed, is embroidered in passementerie, forming draperies, that is to say, beginning from the epaulette to the seam in the middle; sleeves à la Louis XIII., trimmed with two bouffants, finishing above the elbow, and separated from each other by an embroidery in passementerie, the ends of the sleeves being of bouillonnée India muslin. This dress, although presenting nothing that is at all new, yet, taken as a tout ensemble, is extremely pretty, and, when worn by a handsome woman, very imposing.—Adieu, &c.,

HENRIETTE DE B.

#### FLORICULTURE.



ONCIDIUM EXCAVATUM (ORCHIDACEÆ).

Along with the orchidaceous plants brought to this country, collectors have also imported a knowledge of the climate and situations in which they luxuriate. They have been found most abundant in humid warm forests, or the banks of rivers; and some exist on rocks in similar situations. The object, therefore, clearly is, to imitate these conditions as nearly as possible. This has been effected by heating with hot water, and having large surfaces of moist-giving materials, such as beds of tanner's bark, or leaves, pools of water, or even steam, in the houses used for the nurture of these plants. Where these contrivances are properly made, success is sure to follow. But as many species are found in a comparatively dry atmosphere, it is found necessary to adapt the air of the house to the habits of the plant, either by having more than one house, or placing the plant derived from a drier habitat in a less humid and less heated portion of the house. And here we may mention that the term "parasite" does not properly apply to these plants. They grow upon the living branch, or on the decayed trunk indifferently. They exist upon the vapours created by the rays of a tropical sun, or on the air artificially supplied for their sustenance; and the singular appearance of the "air plant" suspended from the rafters of the orchidaceous house, is a subject for admiration and wonder. These children of the sun thrust their long tortuous roots into the surrounding atmosphere, and maintain the most vigorous health with no other support than the pure element can supply them withal. They are accordingly fastened to logs of wood, or hung up in rustic baskets, or attached to branches of trees. These, treated in this manner, require frequent syringing during the growing season. In their native country, the orchidaceæ, though extremely luxuriant, require a season of rest, as well as the plants of more temperate latitudes. This period of rest is produced during excessive drought. In cultivation, therefore, it is necessary to induce a season of rest; and this is effected. To secure this end effectually, a house should be devoted to the purpose solely. Into this house the plant should be transferred when it has discharged its functions, and then be kept free from moisture to any great extent, and much cooler. This requirement cannot in every case be made available, and it is therefore customary to attain the same end by endeavouring to winter the growing season to our own summer, and the season of rest to our winter. As a general rule, plants in this state of repose must be supplied with less heat and moisture.

NOTICE.—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed only to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

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